

МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА



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ООО «ДОМ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ
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LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF THE TRANSLATION OF MEMOIRS IN THE EXAMPLE OF JAMES DAVID VANCE'S "A MEMOIR OF A FAMILY AND CULTURE IN CRISIS"

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Abstract

This article describes the social and socioeconomic problems of his hometown of Middletown, Ohio by Ohio Senator J. D. Vance. A Memoir of a Family and Culture in Crisis is a bestselling 2016 memoir is about the Appalachian values of his Kentucky family and the social and socioeconomic problems of his hometown of Middletown, Ohio, where his mother's parents moved when they were young.

Key words: Memoir, author, life story, non-fiction story, memories, linguistic and cultural aspects.

Аннотация

В этой статье сенатор от Огайо Дж. Д. Вэнс описывает социальные и социально-экономические проблемы его родного города Мидлтаун, штат Огайо. Мемуары о семье и культуре в условиях кризиса — это мемуары-бестселлеры 2016 года, посвященные ценностям Аппалачей его семьи из Кентукки и социальным и социально-экономическим проблемам его родного города Мидлтаун, штат Огайо, куда родители его матери переехали, когда они были молоды.

Ключевые слова: Мемуары, автор, жизнеописание, научно-популярный рассказ, воспоминания, лингвокультурологические аспекты.

With increased mobility and migration around the world, narratives about the cross-linguistic experiences of voluntary or involuntary exiles, foreigners, immigrants, and minority populations have become a fashionable genre in the popular press. These autobiographical, fictional, or true stories that focus on the experiences of language learners or multilingual individuals who live in several languages in their daily lives are called "language memoirs." Alice Kaplan, who coined the term in 1994, applies it to people who "learn to speak a new dialect, an ascending language, a language of power or expressiveness in their native language." Notable ancestors are Nabokov's "Speaking Memory", Sartre's "Les" (Words: A Biography of Jean-Paul Sartre) or James David Vance's "A Memoir of a Family and Culture in Crisis". All are written in the first person and feature retrospective accounts of events from childhood, adolescence, or young adulthood. Their authors

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occupy complex authorial/narrative subject positions (James David Vance) because they narrate in another language what is often experienced in one language. They give coherence to events lived in fragments, as seen from the point of view of someone who now fully possesses the language but remembers what it was like when they did not.

A number of descriptive, methodological and structural methods used in the study show that memoir writing undergoes significant changes and is enriched by the general stylistic system of the work through various linguistic forms and internal conceptual frameworks. Allusions to time and place in texts reveal a new non-fictional character. The main goal of the writer is not to enrich the literary language, but to ensure the linguistic uniqueness and individuality of the composition. The flexibility of the genre is enhanced by intertextual appearances. Finally, writing a memoir can have a therapeutic effect on the author.

Fiction writers present stories from the past that are important to future generations. Given its intrinsic cognitive value, this genre significantly expands the cognitive breadth of a person (reader). These texts at the same time reflect the linguistic situation of a certain period, their scientific investigation can be a guide for identifying and studying the linguistic foundations of other genres.

Studying the linguistic layer of the genre of memoir writing, first of all, consists in studying the linguistic mentality of a person (language personality, character), through which both a person and the social environment in which he lives and works are recognized.

This prominent genre, which also includes memoir, continues to evolve today, undergoing significant changes and being enriched not only by its various linguistic forms, but also by its internal conceptual foundations.

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SURXONDARYO VILOYATI ATMOSFERA HAVOSINING RADON-222 BILAN ZARARLANISHINI RADIOEKOLOGIK BAHOLASH

Toshkent Tibbiyot Akademiyasi Termiz filiali

Mikrobiologiya, jamoat salomatligi, gigiyena va menejment kafedrası assistentlari.

**Xayitova Shaxnoza Inoyatullayevna,
Abdumuratova Zarina Shokir qizi.**

Annotatsiya: Dunyoda atmosfera havosining radioaktiv ifloslanishi yerdagi ko'pchilik tirik organizmlar va o'simliklarga o'ta halokatli ta'sir ko'rsatadi hamda radioaktiv bo'lmagan havo ifloslantiruvchi moddalarning tarkibini ham o'zgartiradi. Radiatsiya atmosferada meteorologik omillarning o'zgarishi, radioto'lqinlarning tarqalishi kabi geofizik va meteorologik hodisalarga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shuning uchun atmosfera havosi tarkibidagi radionuklidlarni va nurlanishning zararlash darajasini aniqlash, uning sifat ko'rsatkichlarini ekologik meyorlarga mosligini ta'minlashda qo'llaniladigan ekologik jihatdan havfsiz, qulay va tadqiqot ishlarini olib borish uchun oson bo'lgan radiometrik usullarni ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Surxondaryo viloyati atmosfera havosidagi radon-222 radionuklidi miqdorini radi ekologik baholashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida radiatsion ifloslangan tabiiy va texnogen obyektlar havosi, "Afg'on shamoli", viloyatdagi korxonalar atrofi atmosfera havosi, ekotizim namunalari olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini viloyat atmosfera havosi, kichik sanoat zonalari havosi, radiatsion ifloslangan ishlab chiqarishning radiometrik va radioekologik omillari tashkil etgan.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Radiometriya, spektrometriya, dozimetriya, beta, gamma va mass-spektrometriya kabi analitik usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Qurilmalarning texnik xususiyatlari, tadqiqot obyektlari va atmosfera havosidan olingan namunalar olish uchun statsionar nuqtalar belgilab olindi va radiometrik tahlillar o'tkazildi.

Viloyat hududlarida o'tkazilgan spektrometrik, radiometrik usullar tahlil natijalari yordamida atmosfera havosining radon-222 betta nurlanishi bilan zararlantirish darajasi o'rganildi.

Viloyatdagi tabiiy va texnogen obyektlarni radon-222 bilan radiatsion ifloslanishi radiometrik usulda tahlil qilindi.

Termiz shahari, Termiz, Denov, Sariosiyo, va Uzun tumanlari havosi ekologik tasnifi o'rganildi.

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Surxon vohasi hududlarida radon 222 nurlanishini o'lchash monitoringi o'tkazildi. Ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlashning spektrometrik, radiometrik va statistik usullari va "ASW" dasturi yordamida avtomatik ishlov berish qo'llanildi. Surxondaryo viloyatining Termiz shahri va Jarqo'rg'on, Boysun, Denov, Sho'rchi, Sariosiyo, Oltinsoy va Qumqo'rg'on tumanlarining atmosfera havosida γ -nurlanish o'lchovlari monitoringi olib borildi.

Termiz shahrida gamma-nurlanishning boshqa hududlarga nisbatan yuqori bo'lishi ushbu hududda vaqti vaqti bilan "afg'on" shamolining esib turishi, Sariosiyo tumaniga TojAZ chiqindilarining atmosfera havosiga ta'siri natijasidir. Denov tumani aholi punktlarida olib borilgan o'lchovlarda gamma-nurlanishning ko'payishiga tumandagi kichik texnogen korxonalarining mavjudligidir.

Sherobod va Boysun tumanlari atmosfera havosining radiometrik monitoringi olib borildi. Sherobod tumanidagi "Granit zavodi" ga yaqin bo'lgan Pashxo'rt va Zarabog' qishloqlari atmosfera havosida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasiga ko'ra betta nurlanish ko'rsatgichi 0,03 bk/kg dan 0,14 bk/kg ni tashkil qildi. Boysun tumanidagi "Boysun tog' ko'mir" koniga yaqin bo'lgan To'da qishlog'ii atmosfera havosida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasiga ko'ra betta nurlanish ko'rsatgichi 0,07 bk/kg dan 0,12 bk/kg ni tashkil qildi. Sherobod va Boysun tumanlari atmosfera havosining radiometrik monitoringi natijalaridan ma'lum bo'ladiki texnogen obyektlarga yaqin hududlarda radon – 222 betta nurlanish ko'rsatgichi boshqa hududlarga nisbatan yuqoriroq ushbu hududlarda radioekologik holatni yumshatish maqsadida ko'proq uzoq illik daraxtlarni ekishni taqazo etadi.

Denov, Oltinsoy, Sariosiyo va Uzun tumanlari atmosfera havosining radiometrik monitoringi natijasiga ko'ra radon – 222 betta nurlanish ko'rsatgichi ushbu hududlarda bir oz yuqoriroq ekanligi ammo ruxsat etilgan meyoriy miqdordan oshmaganligi aniqlandi.

Qumqo'rg'on, Sho'rchi, Jarqo'rg'on tumanlari atmosfera havosidagi radon-222 radionuklidi betta-nurlanishni radiometrik aniqlash tadqiqotlari natijasidan ma'lum bo'ldiki radon – 222 betta nurlanish ko'rsatgichi 0,04 bk/kg dan 0,1 bk/kg gacha aniqlandi.

Termiz shahari va tumani atmosfera havosidagi radionuklidlarni radiometrik aniqlash tadqiqotlari

Xulosa: Tadqiqotlar natijasiga ko'ra Termiz tumani Nurafshon mahallasining shimoliy-sharqiy va shimoliy-g'arbiy tomonidan shamolning esish yo'nalishi bo'yicha aholi yashash punktlarida betta nurlanishi ko'rsatgichlari boshqa tomonlarga nisbatan bir oz past miqdorni ko'rsatdi. Bir oz pastroqda joylashgan At

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Termiziy mahallasining atmosfera havosida o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar natijasiga ko'ra beta nurlanish ko'rsatkichi 0,09 bk/kg dan 0,73 bk/kg gacha aniqlandi. Bundan shu ma'lum bo'ladiki shamolning yo'nalishi bo'yicha tanlangan statsionar nuqtalarda radon-222 ning beta nurlanish miqdorini o'lchash, texnogen sanoat korxonalarini mavjud bo'lgan tumanlar xududidagi atmosfera havosi ko'rsatkichlari bilan taqqoslandi.

Tojikiston alyuminiy zavodi keyingi yillarda to'liq qo'vvati bilan ishlamayotganligi sababli ftorli vodorod miqdori hamda boshqa atmosferani ifloslantiruvchi moddalarning miqdori aniqlanib kelinsada ruxsat etilgan miqdordan oshmaganligini e'tirof etish mumkin. Ammo doimiy kam miqdorda zararli moddalarni atmosfera havosida bo'lishi shimoliy sharqiy tomondagi hududlarida voha yerining biotuzilmasining o'zgarishi, suvlarning tarkibida ham doimiy aniqlanib turilishi ekotizimni buzilishiga olib keladi.

Radon-222 radionuklidining Surxondaryo viloyati atmosfera havosida tarqalish va ko'chish qonuniyatlari isbotlandi.

Tabiiy va texnogen obyektlarning radon-222 bilan radiatsion ifloslanish darajasini ko'rsatuvchi nurlanish zararlash darajasi NZD qiymatining aholi va ishchi-xodimlar uchun yil fasllari, shamol yo'nalishi va boshqa omillarga bog'liqlik grafigi yaratildi.

Olingan ishonchli ma'lumotlar asosida radiofaol nuqtalarda radioekologik nazorat qilish bo'yicha tavsiya ishlab chiqilgan va viloyat ekologiya va atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish boshqarmasiga taqdim qilingan.

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Word formation: shortening, clipping, blending, graphical abbreviations

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ANNOTATION: This annotation delves into the intriguing world of word formation, exploring the diverse mechanisms such as shortening, clipping, blending, and graphical abbreviations through which new words are forged. It uncovers the fascinating ways in which language adapts and evolves, offering insight into the innovative and ever-changing nature of human communication. Drawing on linguistic studies and literary analysis, this annotation presents a comprehensive overview of these linguistic phenomena, shedding light on their impact on modern language usage.

KEY WORDS: Word formation, shortening, clipping, blending, graphical abbreviations, lexico-grammatical

The process of word formation is a dynamic and complex aspect of language that continually shapes and reshapes the way we communicate. From the spontaneous creation of informal abbreviations to the deliberate merging of existing words, the evolution of language through shortening, clipping, blending, and graphical abbreviations reflects the adaptability and creativity of human expression.

The English language is a living, breathing entity that constantly evolves, and one of the most fascinating aspects of this evolution is word formation. In this article, we will delve into the intriguing world of word formation, exploring techniques such as shortening, clipping, blending, and graphical abbreviations. Drawing from a wide range of scholarly works on linguistics, morphology, and etymology, we will unravel the intricate tapestry of how new words come into being and the impact they have on the ever-changing landscape of language.

Word formation is a fascinating aspect of linguistics that involves the creation of new words, often through the combination of existing linguistic elements. One interesting approach to word formation is known as blending, which

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involves combining parts of two words to create a new word with a unique meaning. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, change in a single word's meaning. Word classes are subdivisions of words built around the grammatical characteristics of the words and their use in sentences--adjectives, adverbs, articles, conjunctions, nouns, prepositions, verbs, and such.

Why is word formation important?

To put it briefly, word formation is an effective strategy for learners to quickly expand on their vocabulary. Having knowledge of word formation facilitates vocabulary learning as learners acquire skills to decode and encode new words, therefore becoming more autonomous and independent learners.

BLENDING: Blending is a word formation process in linguistics that involves creating a new word by merging parts of two existing words to form a single word with a combined meaning. The resulting blended word typically retains elements from both original words, often reflecting a new concept or phenomenon.

Overall, blending is a powerful word formation process that showcases the flexibility of language in accommodating new concepts and reflects the ongoing evolution of vocabulary in response to societal and cultural developments.

Blending often occurs in response to the need for a term to describe a new concept or phenomenon. For example, the word "brunch" is a blend of "breakfast" and "lunch," reflecting the increasingly popular concept of a late morning meal that combines elements of both traditional meals. Similarly, the word "smog" is a blend of "smoke" and "fog," reflecting the phenomenon of air pollution combining with foggy weather.

Blending can also occur in the realm of technology and social media, where new terms emerge to describe innovative products or online behaviors. For instance, "vlog" is a blend of "video" and "blog," reflecting the growing trend of creating video content for online platforms. Another example is "infomercial," a blend of "information" and "commercial," used to describe a television program that presents information about a product in the style of a commercial.

Understanding the process of blending and other word formation processes provides insights into the dynamic nature of language and its ability to adapt to evolving human experiences. As new concepts and technologies continue to emerge, word formation processes will play a crucial role in shaping the vocabulary of the future.

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Shortening: Shortening refers to the reduction of a longer word to a shorter form, often resulting in the creation of colloquial terms or slang. This phenomenon is prevalent in everyday language, where words such as "phone" (from "telephone") and "info" (from "information") have become widely accepted and integrated into our lexicon. Shortened words often carry connotations of informality and familiarity, reflecting the intimate nature of human interaction.

Shortening, also known as clipping, is a word formation process that involves the reduction of a longer word to a shorter form. This shorter form often retains the core meaning of the original word, and it is typically used informally or in casual speech. One interesting aspect of shortening is the way in which it reflects the ever-changing nature of language and the creative tendencies of its speakers.

Shortening can occur in various ways. One common type of shortening is known as initialism or acronym formation. In initialism, a word is represented by its initial letters, often pronounced as individual letters (e.g., "NASA" for National Aeronautics and Space Administration). Acronym formation, on the other hand, involves creating a new word from the initial letters of a phrase, with the result pronounced as a word itself (e.g., "scuba" for self-contained underwater breathing apparatus).

Another type of shortening is known as clippings, where a part of a word is used to represent the whole. For example, "ad" for advertisement, "phone" for telephone, or "math" for mathematics. This type of shortening is common in colloquial or informal language and often reflects a desire for brevity and efficiency in communication.

However, shortening can also create ambiguity and lexical gaps if the original word is not widely known or recognized. Therefore, while shortening provides a convenient way to create new words and streamline communication, it also presents challenges in terms of comprehension and understanding, especially across different dialects and language communities.

In the age of rapid digital communication and social media, shortening continues to play a key role in the development of new vocabulary, as users strive for brevity and convenience in conveying information. This trend underscores the adaptability and creativity of language as a living system.

Graphical abbreviations: Graphical abbreviations, also known as logograms, are visual symbols or icons used to represent words or concepts, and they play a significant role in many writing systems and communication methods.

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around the world. One fascinating aspect of graphical abbreviations lies in their ability to transcend linguistic barriers and facilitate cross-cultural understanding and communication.

While many people are familiar with graphical abbreviations such as the "at" symbol (@) and the "hashtag" symbol (#), there are lesser-known logograms that serve specific cultural or specialized purposes. For example, Chinese characters are a well-known form of logograms, representing entire words or concepts in a single visual symbol. However, this concept extends beyond alphabetic writing systems, as evidenced by the diverse set of logograms found in ancient Mayan inscriptions, Egyptian hieroglyphics, and other writing systems throughout history.

In modern digital communication, emoji symbols have emerged as a form of universal graphical abbreviation, transcending language barriers to convey emotions, objects, activities, and ideas through simple visual representations. This demonstrates the transformative power of logograms, as they enable individuals to communicate complex thoughts and emotions using concise, universally recognized symbols.

Furthermore, the use of logograms in signage, public symbols, and branding reflects a global trend toward visual communication. Logograms have been embraced as a means of conveying information quickly and efficiently, particularly in contexts where linguistic diversity is present. This has led to an increased focus on the development and standardization of international symbols to ensure clear and effective communication across different languages and cultures.

In summary, graphical abbreviations, or logograms, serve as a powerful tool for cross-cultural communication, transcending linguistic barriers and enriching the global language landscape with universally understood visual symbols. Their versatility and ability to convey meaning across diverse cultures underscore the profound impact of visual communication in shaping our interconnected world.

Graphical abbreviations involve the use of symbols, acronyms, and emoticons to represent words or phrases, particularly in digital communication. From the ubiquitous "LOL" (laugh out loud) to the expressive emoticons that convey complex emotions, graphical abbreviations have redefined the landscape of modern communication, transcending linguistic barriers and enriching the expressive potential of language.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the study of word formation processes such as shortening, clipping, blending, and graphical abbreviations reveals the intricate ways in which language evolves and adapts to diverse linguistic and cultural

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contexts. Beyond mere linguistic phenomena, these processes reflect the dynamic interplay between human creativity, technological innovation, and cultural exchange.

Shortening and clipping demonstrate how language efficiency and informal communication needs influence the creation of abbreviated forms, allowing for conciseness and quick dissemination of concepts in a rapidly changing world. These processes also expose the intimate relationship between technological advancements and linguistic evolution, as seen in the rise of acronyms and initialisms in digital communication.

Blending, on the other hand, heralds the emergence of new lexical items through the fusion of multiple words, capturing the inventive potential of language to encapsulate novel concepts. This form of word formation mirrors the adaptability and responsiveness of language to societal and cultural developments, showcasing its ability to accommodate and represent evolving ideas and phenomena.

Graphical abbreviations, or logograms, add a visual dimension to word formation, transcending linguistic boundaries and serving as universal symbols that convey meaning across different languages and cultures. In a world characterized by digital communication and global interconnectedness, graphical abbreviations have become essential tools for efficient and universal expression, fostering cross-cultural understanding and bridging linguistic divides.

The collective impact of these word formation processes underscores the robustness and adaptability of language in reflecting and shaping human experiences. Beyond linguistic structures, they embody a convergence of human imagination, technological progress, and intercultural exchange, highlighting the profound role of language in defining and connecting diverse societies and enriching the fabric of human communication.

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BOSHLANG'ICH ONA TILI VA INGLIZ TILI DARSLARI BILAN INTEGRATSIYALASH YO'LLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezisdagi boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tili darslarini ingliz tili darslari bilan integratsiyalash yo'llari ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ona tili, integratsiya, ingliz tili, boshlang'ich sinf

Annotation: this thesis shows ways to integrate mother tongue lessons with English lessons in elementary grades.

Keywords: mother tili, integration, English, start class

KIRISH:

Boshlang'ich maktabda integratsiyani amalga oshiruvchi bo'g'in vazifasini o'qituvchining o'zi amalga oshiradi. U bolaning arifmetikaga, yozishga, tabiat ko'pgina boshlang'ich tushunchalarga va yana ko'pgina narsalarga o'rgatadi. O'z kuch va imkoniyatlari darajasida bu ishni amalga oshiradi. Boshlang'ich sinflarda bir o'qituvchining dars berishini, integratsiyaning bir usuli deb hisoblasak ham bo'ladi.

Integratsiya so'zi lotincha integration-tiklash, "integer" butun so'zidan kelib chiqqan. Ta'lim mazmunini integratsiyalash – dunyo tendensiyasi (g'oya, fikr, intilish). Integrativ yondashishi turli darajadagi tizimli aloqalarning obyektiv yaxlitligini aks ettiradi. Integratsiya ilgari bo'lingan qismlarni bir butunga birlashtirish bilan bog'liq. U tizim elementlarining yaxlitlik va uyushqoqlik darajasini oshirishga olib keladi.

Integratsiyalash mobaynida bir-biriga bog'liqlik hajmi oshadi va tartibga tushadi, shu tizim qismlarning ishlashi va o'rganish obyektlarining yaxlitligini tartibga soladi.

Integrativ ta'limni tashkil etish haftasiga ikki soatga mo'ljallangan. Hafta oxirida ikki soatlik dars o'qish maqsadga muvofiqdir, bunda bolalar, bir tomondan, asosiy darslardan ancha dam olishadi, ikkinchi tomondan, keyingi haftasiga darslarga tayyorlanishadi. Bunday ikki soatlik darsni "Ijod soati", "Xayol darsi" deb nomlash mumkin.

Integratsiyani amalga oshirishning usullari yaxshi yoki yomon bo'lishi mumkin, muammoning mohiyati shundaki, usullarning har biridan yuz o'girib, ikkinchisidan barcha darajalarida o'qituvchilarning yosh xususiyatlarini hisobga oladigan integratsion choralar tuzishni kiritishidir. Muammoning bunday qo'yilishi

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integratsiysaning turli ta'lim pog'onalarida turli xususiyatlarga ega. Boshlang'ich maktabda integratsiyani bir-biriga nisbatan yaqin fanlarni birlashtirish asosida ko'rish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

ASOSIY QISM

Bugungi kunda ona tili va va o`qish savodxonligi darslari ingliz tili fani 1-sinfдан boshlab o`tilmoqda. Ona tili va va o`qish savodxonligi darsini boshlang'ich ta'limni tugallagan o`qituvchi, ingliz tilini esa shu yo`nalishni tamomlagan o`qituvchilar olib borishmoqda. Zamon talabi esa har bir jamiyat a'zosini ingliz tilini bilishini taqazo etmoqdadir. Boshlang'ich talimni tamomlagan yosh kadrlar esa ingliz tilini boshlang'ich sinf o`quvchilariga yetkazib bera oladigan darajada bilishlari shart hisoblanadi. Shunday ekan, ular bu fanni ham o`zlari o`tishlari mumkinligini tasdiqlaydi. Ana shundagina ular bemalol bu ikki til sohasini o`zaro bog`lashlariga zamin yaratishadi.

Ammo bu ikki fanlarni bir-biriga bog`lash o`qituvchiga hamda o`quvchilarga ayrim qiyinchiliklarni tug`diradi. Ya`ni ingliz tilini o`rganilishidagi ayrim murakkabliklarning mavjudligidir. Bu murakkablik tilning grammatika qismiga xos bo`lib, ingliz tilida o`rgatiladigan mavzu ona tilida shu sinfda o`rgatilmassligidadir. 1-sinf o`quvchilariga ingliz tilida quyidagi mavzular o`rgatiladi: kishilik olmoshi, shaxssiz gaplar, buyruq mayli, sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar. Bu mavzular ona tilida: kishilik olmoshi 4-sinfda, shaxssiz gaplar, buyruq mayli, sanaladigan va sanalmaydigan otlar umuman boshlang'ich sinfda o`tilmaydi. 3-sinf ingliz tili darslarida sifatlarning qiyosiy, orttirma darajalari o`tiladi. Ona tili darslarida faqat sifat haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Yana ingliz tilida hozirgi zamon davom fe`li o`rgatiladi, ona tilida davom fe`li umuman o`rgatilmaydi.

Bu murakkabliklarni hal qilish albatta o`qituvchidan ijodiy fikrlashni, rejalashtishni talab qiladi. Quyidagi mavzular bo`yicha boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tili va va o`qish savodxonligi darslarini ingliz tili fani bilan integratsiyalash mumkin: alifboni o`rganish, so`roq gap, son, sifat, son, fe`l, otlar va boshqalar.

Bu fanlarni bog`laganda o`qituvchi aslo qiynalmaydi. Chunki ingliz tilining grammatikasini tushuntirish o`zbek tilida olib boriladi. Bu o`qituvchi va o`quvchiga qulaylikni keltirib chiqaradi. Dars konspetining o`zbek tilida yozish mumkinligi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

XULOSA:

Ona tili darslarida o`zbek tiliga muhabbat va so`zga ehtiyotkorlik bilan

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munosabatni tarbiyalashga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Buning uchun matn puxta tanlanadi. Tilni o'rganish jarayonida leksik-uslubiy ishlarga katta o'rin beriladi.

Ingliz tilini o'rganish: ingliz tilida suhbat olib borish, ingliz tilida yozilgan ma'lumotlarni ravon o'qib, mazmunini to'la tushunish; chet mamlakatlarga chiqib o'z faoliyatini yurishitishga imkon beradi.

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РОЛЬ ПНЕВМОЦИСТНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ НА ТЕЧЕНИЕ ВНЕБОЛЬНИЧНОЙ ПНЕВМОНИИ У ДЕТЕЙ РАННЕГО ВОЗРАСТА

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Актуальность. Максимальная заболеваемость *внебольничной пневмонии у детей* наблюдается в возрасте 1-3 лет (3-7%) и у подростков в возрасте 14-16 лет (0,8-1,3%). Внебольничная пневмония (ВП) являются актуальной проблемой для педиатрической практики. В последние годы отмечается высокие показатели заболеваемости ВП у детей, относительно высокой остается смертность от этого заболевания. По данным ВОЗ пневмония является одной из главных причин детской смертности во всем мире.

Исследования последних лет указывают на возрастающую роль в развитии бронхолёгочных заболеваний у детей «атипичных» пневмотропных возбудителей, таких как возбудитель пневмоциста Карини - *Pneumocystis carinii*.

Диагностика пневмоцистной инфекции долгое время была возможна только в условиях специализированных лабораторий из-за сложностей культивирования возбудителя пневмоциста. Разработка и использование принципиально новых современных и высокочувствительных методов детекции, таких как полимеразная цепная реакция (ПЦР), иммуноферментный анализ (ИФА) способствовали прогрессу в изучении этой проблемы.

Возбудитель пневмоциста Карини *Pneumocystis carinii* выделен в 1990 г., имеет круглую или овальную форму размером 2-3 микрона с четко выраженным ядром. Слизистые образования, содержащие пневмоцисты, часто механически закупоривают альвеолы. В межальвеолярных перегородках возникает инфильтрация, и процесс протекает по типу интерстициальной пневмонии. Источником инфекции являются больные дети и взрослые носители пневмоцист. Инкубационный период продолжается от 8 до 40 дней.

Подавляющее большинство инфицируются *P. carinii* в раннем детском возрасте, (недоношенные и дети с иммунодефицитом), о чем свидетельствует наличие антител против антигенов *P. carinii* практически у любого человека.

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Патогенная флора у детей зависит от его типа: при нарушении клеточного иммунитета процесс в лёгких может быть обусловлен не только обычными, но и условно патогенными возбудителями.

Для иммунокомпетентного организма эта встреча патологических последствий не имеет. В то же время на фоне иммунодепрессии (медикаментозной, химиотерапии, после пересадки органов, стрессов) - инфекция *P. carinii* часто реализуется в форме тяжелой интерстициальной пневмонии.

Цель исследования: изучение особенностей клинического течения пневмонии у детей на фоне циталомегаловирусной инфекции.

Материал и методы. Обследовано 25 детей. Антитела к *Pneumocystis carinii* выявляли иммуноферментным методом у 9 ребенка, девочек было 5, мальчиков – 4 в возрасте от 2 мес. до 3 лет. Повышение антител отмечалось более чем в 4 раза. Из анамнеза все дети перенесли пневмонию 2-3 раза. Дети поступали в стационар в различные сроки заболевания: 15% больных впервые дни заболевания, 85% - на 5-7-й дни от начала болезни. Состояние было среднетяжелым - у 11%, тяжелым – у 89%.

Результаты и обсуждение. Пневмонии у детей на фоне циталомегаловирусной инфекции характеризовались более выраженной лихорадкой, сопровождающейся гипертермией (в течение 10-12 дней). У 7,8% больных отмечались кашель вначале сухой, приступообразный, затем влажный, с отделением пенистой мокроты, температура часто оставалась нормальной, физикальные явления в легких скудные. В 66% случаев был у больных детей отмечалась умеренная интоксикация, вялость, снижение аппетита, желудочно-кишечные расстройства и падение веса. На 2-3 неделе от начала заболевания присоединялись симптомы дыхательной недостаточности и гипоксии. Воспалительный процесс имел правостороннюю локализацию в 50% случаев, двустороннюю - в 41%, реже левостороннюю - 9%. В В ОАК отмечается нейтрофильный лейкоцитоз, эозинофилия, анемия, ускоренная СОЭ. Рентгенологически в 56% случаев отмечалась усиление бронхиального рисунка, инфильтрация легочной ткани, затем появлялись очаговые, сливные тени по обоим легочным полям, в 44% определялись приплюснутые уплотнения в обоих легких, затем возникала очаговость и местами эмфизема, внутригрудные узлы обычно не изменялись. В дальнейшем уплотненные участки легочной ткани рассасывались, но довольно стойко держались изменения в интерстиции. Разрешение

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пневмонии происходило через 4-8 недель. Диагностическое значение также имеет обнаружение *P. carinii* в пенистой мокроте, в биопсийном материале.

Препаратами выбора при лечении пневмонии на фоне циталомегаловирусной инфекции явились макролиды (новые макролиды, кларимисин, ровамицин). На фоне интенсивной терапии назначали ровамицин в дозе ребенку массой тела до 10 кг 150 МЕ/кг/с 2 раза в сут. в течение 7-ми дней, массой тела больше 10 кг (до 40 кг) 300 МЕ/кг/с. Клиническое выздоровление наступало к 10-14 дню от начала заболевания.

Выводы: 1. Внебольничная пневмония на фоне цитомегаловирусной инфекции характеризовалась умеренной интоксикацией, вялостью, снижением аппетита, желудочно-кишечными расстройствами и падением веса в 68% случаев, а симптомы дыхательной недостаточности, приступообразного сухого кашля, затем влажного, с отделяемой пенистой мокротой, температурой и скудными физикальными проявлениями в легких отмечались в 42-79% случаев и внелегочными симптомами у 1/3 пациентов.

2. В гемограмме у детей с внебольничной пневмонией на фоне цитомегаловирусной инфекции выявлены достоверные изменения в виде нейтрофильного лейкоцитоза, эозинофилии, анемии, ускорение СОЭ.

3. На рентгенограмме у 65% отмечается очаговые, сливные тени по обоим легочным полям. Рентгенологически в начале заболевания могут выявиться приглубные уплотнения в обоих легких. Затем возникает очаговость и участки эмфиземы. Внутригрудные узлы обычно не изменены. В дальнейшем уплотненные участки легочной ткани рассасываются, но довольно стойко держатся изменения в интерстиции.

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Том 1, Выпуск 4, 30 Декабря CURRENT CHALLENGES IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF PARALYMPIC SPORTS

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Introduction

In recent years, Paralympic sports have garnered considerable acknowledgment and appeal, offering athletes with disabilities an opportunity to demonstrate their remarkable skills. Nevertheless, the progress of Paralympic sports encounters several challenges that require attention to ensure their ongoing expansion and improvement. This article seeks to pinpoint and delve into the specific issues confronting Paralympic sports, encompassing aspects such as inclusion, accessibility, funding, classification, and media coverage.

Keywords: paralympic sports, development challenges, accessible infrastructure, funding and sponsorship, talent identification, equipment and technology, training and coaching, athlete support services

Introduction.

The development of Paralympic sports has made significant strides over the years, promoting inclusivity, empowerment, and opportunities for athletes with disabilities. Paralympic sports are designed specifically for individuals with physical, sensory, or intellectual impairments, providing them with a platform to compete at the highest level of athletic competition. The Paralympic Movement originated in the aftermath of World War II when injured veterans sought ways to participate in sports as part of their rehabilitation. It has since grown into a global phenomenon that showcases the remarkable capabilities and achievements of athletes with disabilities.

One of the key milestones in the development of Paralympic sports was the establishment of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) in 1989. The IPC acts as the governing body for the Paralympic Movement, overseeing the organization of the Paralympic Games and promoting the development of Paralympic sports worldwide. The Paralympic Games, held every four years, serve as the pinnacle of competition for Paralympic athletes. The event has gained increasing recognition and support, with growing numbers of participants, spectators, and media coverage. The Games provide a platform for athletes to showcase their skills and inspire others through their remarkable achievements.

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Over the years, the range of Paralympic sports has expanded significantly, offering a diverse range of disciplines and events. Paralympic sports include but are not limited to athletics, swimming, wheelchair basketball, wheelchair rugby, para-cycling, para-rowing, para-canoeing, wheelchair tennis, and many others. These sports have specific classifications to ensure fair competition, grouping athletes based on their impairment type and severity. Technological advancements have also played a significant role in the development of Paralympic sports. Adaptive equipment, such as prosthetics, specialized wheelchairs, and assistive devices, has enabled athletes to reach new levels of performance and break barriers. Advances in sports science, training techniques, and coaching methods have further enhanced the development of Paralympic athletes and their overall performance.

This article adopts a comprehensive literature review approach to identify and analyze the actual problems faced by Paralympic sports. Relevant academic journals, scholarly articles, reports, and official publications were extensively reviewed to gather insights into the identified issues.

❖ *Inclusion* - the first actual problem in the development of Paralympic sports is achieving true inclusion. While significant progress has been made, further efforts are required to ensure equal opportunities, resources, and participation for athletes with disabilities. Ensuring accessibility to sporting facilities, training programs, and competitions for all disability groups is crucial.

❖ *Accessibility* - the second challenge lies in providing accessible infrastructure and facilities. From designing accessible stadiums to implementing inclusive transportation systems, ensuring equal access for athletes, spectators, and officials with disabilities is essential. Enhancing accessibility will encourage more people with disabilities to participate and engage with Paralympic sports.

❖ *Funding* - insufficient funding poses a significant hurdle in the development of Paralympic sports. Adequate financial support is required to enhance coaching programs, athlete development, training facilities, and equipment. Collaborative efforts between governments, private sponsors, and sports organizations are crucial in securing sustainable funding for Paralympic sports.

❖ *Classification* - the classification system in Paralympic sports needs continuous improvement to maintain fairness and transparency. Athletes are classified based on their impairments, ensuring fair competition within specific

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categories. However, ongoing research and development are necessary to address challenges such as intentional misrepresentation and classification controversies.

❖ *Media Coverage* - the fifth problem revolves around media coverage and public awareness. Enhancing the visibility of Paralympic sports through comprehensive media coverage, storytelling, and highlighting athletes' achievements can increase public interest and engagement. Increased media attention can attract sponsors, drive funding, and break down societal barriers.

Addressing these actual problems requires a multi-faceted approach. Collaboration between Paralympic committees, governments, sports organizations, disability rights advocates, and the media is crucial. Initiatives to enhance inclusion, improve accessibility, secure sustainable funding, refine classification systems, and promote extensive media coverage should be prioritized.

The development of Paralympic sports has come a long way, transforming the landscape of adaptive sports and providing athletes with disabilities a platform to excel. The development of Paralympic sports faces several actual problems, including inadequate infrastructure, limited funding, social attitudes, classification systems, and athlete support. By addressing these challenges, we can create a more inclusive and equitable environment for Paralympic athletes to excel. Collaboration among governments, sporting organizations, corporate sponsors, and the community is vital in overcoming these barriers and promoting the growth of Paralympic sports. Through ongoing efforts to promote inclusivity, advance technology, and expand opportunities, Paralympic sports continue to evolve and inspire millions of people around the world.

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*LATHYRUS SATIVUS L. TURIGA MANSUB XORIJIY
NAMUNALARINING PISHISH BOSQICHIDA KUZATILGAN UMUMIY
BIOMASSA TAHLILI*

АНАЛИЗ ОБЩЕЙ БИОМАССЫ НА СТАДИИ СОЗРЕВОСТИ
ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ ОБРАЗЦОВ *LATHYRUS SATIVUS L. SPECIES*

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL BIOMASS AT THE MATURITY STAGE OF
FOREIGN SAMPLES OF *LATHYRUS SATIVUS L. SPECIES*

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada *Lathyrus sativus L. turiga mansub xorijiy namunalari va mahalliy oddiy no‘xat navlarida umumiy biomassa ko‘rsatkichlari tahlil qilindi. Xorijiy namunalardan prateekxIG 140035 namunasida biomassa miqdori ortganligi ijobiy holat ekanligi qayd etildi.*

Резюме: В статье проанализированы показатели общей биомассы зарубежных образцов *Lathyrus sativus L.* и отечественных сортов гороха обыкновенного. Среди зарубежных образцов отмечено, что увеличение количества биомассы в образце prateekxIG 140035 является положительным условием.

Abstract: In this article, total biomass parameters were analyzed in foreign specimens of *Lathyrus sativus L.* and domestic common pea varieties. Among the foreign samples, it was noted that the increase in the amount of biomass in the prateekxIG 140035 sample is a positive condition.

Kalit so‘zlar: biomassa, urug‘, dukkak, nav, variatsiya, azot, kolleksiya.

Kirish.

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Xashaki no'xat (*Lathyrus sativus* L.) bir yillik salqin mavsumda o'sib ko'payadigan dukkakli ekin hisoblanadi. Turli mintaqalarda jumladan Janubiy Osiyo, Sahroi Kabir, Janubiy Afrika va O'rta Yer dengizi mintaqalarining noqulay (stressga) iqlim sharoitiga chidamli ekin turidir. Ko'p hollarda xashsaki no'xat dehqonchilik tizimida sholi ekinidan oldin yoki navbat bilan bilan bir qatorda ekiladi.

Lathyrus sativus L. turi *Fabaceae* oilasiga mansub o'simlik bo'lib, Osiyo va Sharqda inson iste'moli va chorva uchun ozuqa sifatida keng o'stiriladi [1]. *Lathyrus sativus* L. tarkibida 28 % dan 32 % gacha oqsil va muhim aminokislotalar mavjud [3].

Tadqiqot natijalari.

Tadqiqotlarimiz O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Genetika va o'simliklar eksperimental biologiyasi institutining o'quv tajriba xo'jaligida dala tajribalari o'tkazildi. Tajribada ob'ekt sifatida Xashaki no'xat (*Lathyrus sativus* L.) turiga mansub xorijiy kolleksiya namunalaridan (Bio 520 x Bio) x273a, PratekxIG 140034a, Ratanx 2125, Jabbouleh, 1330 x 2125, Ratanx 1307, Ratanx IG 135481, (Bio 520 x Bio) x 273b, PratekxIG 140034b, Bio 520x1330 va qiyosiy tahlil uchun oddiy no'xatning Lalmikor va Polvon navlaridan foydalanildi.



Tadqiqot uchun tanlab olingan xashaki no'xat namunalarning biomassasini aniqlashda pishish fazasida o'simlikning butun hajmi (ildizi, poyasi, barglari,

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dukkaklari) bilan yerdan ajratgan holda og'irligini o'lchash orqali bitta o'simlikning umumiy biomassasi o'rganildi (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Lathyrus sativus L. turiga mansub xorijiy kolleksiya namunalarining umumiy biomassasi (gramm)

№	Namunalar nomi	$x \pm s \bar{x}$	Limit	S	V %
1	Bio 520 x Bio??)x273	69,0±1,6	67,1-72,2	2,8	4,09
2	prateekxIG 140034	67,9±4,3	63,2-76,7	7,5	11,1
3	Ratanx2125	68,8±5,2	60,2-78,3	9,0	13,1
4	Jabbouleh	53,3±1,8	49,6-55,3	3,2	6,0
5	1330x2125	80,4±4,9	70,8-86,1	8,4	10,5
6	Ratanx1307	71,9±3,9	67,7-79,9	6,8	9,5
7	RatanxIG 135481	69,6±5,1	65,0-79,8	8,8	12,7
8	Bio 520 x Bio??)x274	85,6±2,3	82,6-90,2	4,0	4,7
9	prateekxIG 140035	90,3±3,8	83,2-96,3	6,6	7,3
10	Bio 520x1330	86,3±3,8	79,9-93,2	6,6	7,7
11	Lalmikor	52,9±1,5	50,9-55,9	2,6	4,9
12	Polvon	56,2±3,2	53,3 -62,7	5,6	9,9

O'simlikning biomassasini aniqlash jarayonida eng yuqori ko'rsatkichni PrateekxIG 140035 namunasida 90,3 grammni tashkil etdi. va eng past ko'rsatkich Jabbouleh namunasida 53,3 gr ni tashkil qildi, hamda nazorat uchun tanlab olingan navlarda eng yuqori ko'rsatkichni Polvon navida 56,2 gr eng past ko'rsatkichni Lalmikor navida 52.9 gr ni tashkil qilganligi aniqlandi.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki xashaki no'xat o'simligi biomassasi chorvachilikda oziqaviy ahamiyati juda muhim ekanligini ko'rish mumkin.

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TYPES OF CLOUD TECHNOLOGY

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ANNOTATION

This article details the creation of cloud technologies, the evolution process, and more. In addition, the advantages and disadvantages of using cloud technologies are analyzed.

Key words: : information technology, server services, Internet, cloud technology, cloud computing, personal computer, infrastructure.

INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade, the telecommunications industry has taken an important place in ensuring the growth of labor productivity and introducing new technologies. In the future, in various sectors of the national economy and economy, the basic infrastructure - e-commerce or the Internet will be used in the desired amount, and the wide-ranging introduction of various opportunities, this sector will encourage the formation of a new economy and the structure of the economy. It is undoubtedly becoming an important phenomenon as a catalyst for radical change. In the era of rapid development of information technologies, the role of software is very important. A personal computer must meet the minimum system requirements for the program to work properly. The Internet was modernized and server equipment was developed. At the same time, there was an idea to combine computing systems and use it as a single resource in using the program. Since 2008 (Cloud technology), the word "Cloud technology" has spread widely around the world. At first glance, "Cloud technologies" seem incomprehensible: this model allows quick, convenient, efficient use of a system (servers, applications, storage systems and services) [1].

Main. Not all clouds are the same, and one type of cloud computing is not right for everyone. Various models, types and services have emerged to offer the right solution to people's needs. There are three ways to deploy cloud services: Public, private, private cloud, or hybrid cloud.

Public clouds are owned and managed by third-party cloud service providers, such as servers and Internet storage. Microsoft Azure is an example of a public cloud. With public cloud, all hardware, software, and other supporting infrastructure are managed by the cloud provider. Users can access these services and manage their accounts using a web browser.

A private cloud refers to cloud computing resources used only by a single enterprise or organization. A private cloud can physically exist in a company's data

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center. Some companies also pay third-party service providers to host their private cloud. A private cloud is where services and infrastructure are stored on a private network.

In the development of mobile applications, cloud technology combines public and private clouds connected by technology that allows the mutual sharing of data and applications. By allowing data and applications to move between private and public clouds, a hybrid cloud gives businesses greater flexibility, additional deployment options, and helps optimize existing infrastructure, security, and compliance. Currently, the following types of clouds are distinguished:

1. Private clouds (private), which serve one organization, support it or are supported by a third-party company and are located on the territory of the organization or outside it. Subscribers are corporate offices and divisions, business partners, suppliers of raw materials, sellers, production chain participants and other organizations. Protected by the firewall, do not go outside the closed internal network, a high level of protection is provided;

2. Group clouds (community) distributed among several organizations united by common interests (service and location do not differ in private clouds);

3. Public or community clouds (public) provided to organizations or individuals based on the cloud provider's infrastructure. Any company and individual user can subscribe to the offered services. They offer an easy and inexpensive way to store and host websites or databases, and large-scale capabilities not available in other solutions;

4. Hybrid clouds combine the above in any combination, such as providing open and transparent services. allows using less hardware resources than required from the hardware capabilities allocated to one consumer, and due to the automation of modification procedures, resource allocation is significantly reduced. From the consumer's point of view, these features enable high service availability and low risk of downtime, and rapid scalability due to the flexibility of the computer system without the need to build, maintain, or upgrade a PC infrastructure. Ease of access and universality ensure the wide availability of services at scale. The convenience and universality of access is ensured by the wide availability of services and the support of various classes of terminal devices (personal computers, mobile phones, Internet tablets).

CONCLUSION

Using cloud technologies, computer system resources are protected based on innovative technologies of "collective intelligence". Antivirus servers can use data

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from Panda antivirus products from millions of users around the world to automatically detect and classify new types of malware that appear every day.

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**Hozirgi zamon jamiyatining global muammolari va jamiyatni
rivojlantirish istiqbollari**

Ròziboyeva Maftuna

Maxmaraimova Parvina

Toğaymurodova Aziza

Raxmonova Madina

Annotatsiya: Insoniyat azal-azaldan jamoa bo'lib yashaydi. Yer sayyorasi uning abadiy makoni, umumiy Vatanidir. Quyosh tizimidagi ana shu mitti sayyorada yashayotgan odamlar oilasini jamiyat deb atash odat tusiga kirgan. Demak, umumbashariy ma'noda jamiyat odamzodning umri, hayoti o'tgan hamma davri, joy va hududi bilan bog'liq barcha o'zgarish va jarayonlarni ifoda etadi. Shu bilan birga, biror davlat hududidagi odamlar hayoti, sivilizatsiyaning muayyan davrlaridagi turmushiga nisbatan ham ushbu tushuncha qo'llanadi. Har qanday holda ham, u umumiy tushuncha bo'lib, ayrim odam va alohida shaxs jamiyat a'zosi deb ataladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *umumbashariy, mintaqaviy va mahalliy muammolar tushunchalari; energetika masalalari, oziq-ovqat muammosi, demografiya; ekologiya; ekologik tanazzul*

Har bir jamiyatning o'z qiyofasi, tuzilishi, tarkibiy qismlari mavjud bo'lishi tarixiy zaruratdir. Muayyan jamiyat hayotiga xos bo'lgan yashash va taraqqiy etish sohalarining ham o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bor. Bu masalani o'rganish ayniqsa dunyo hamjamiyati va O'zbekiston hayotida tub o'zgarishlar ro'y berayotgani hozirgi davrda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Jamiyat bilan bog'liq masalalar azaldan ko'plab mutaxassislarning diqqatini tortib keladi. Fan tarixida bu mavzuga doir lurlicha qarashlar, g'oyalar va ta'limotlar mavjud. Bu masalalar qadimgi avlodlarimizdan qolgan «Avesto» va «O'rxun-Yenesey tosh bitiklari» da, Al-Xorazmiy, Al-Buxoriy, Al-Beruniy, Najmiddin Kubro, Mirzo Ulug'bek, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur va boshqa allomalarimiz merosida yorqin ifodasini topgan. Sharq

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siyosatshunosligida jamiyat bilan bog'liq masalalar Konfutsiy, Kaykovus, Nizomulmulk, Mirxond, Xondamir, Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy kabi ko'plab allomalar ijodidan o'rin olgan. Ijtimoiy taraqqiyot davomida jamiyat to'g'risidagi qarashlar, g'oyalar va ta'limotlar rivojlanib takomillashib borganligini, xususan vatandoshimiz Abu Nasr Forobiyning ijtimoiy-falsafiy qarashlari tizimida hamda Amir Temur va temuriylar sulolasining jamiyat rivoji masalalariga oid nazariy va amaliy jihatdan yondashganligida ko'rish mumkin. Xususan, «Temur tuzuklari»da qayd etilgani kabi: «... saltanat qurish, davlat tutish ishlarini bir tuzukka bog'ladim va saltanatni boshqarish haqida qo'llanma (dasturulamal) yozib qoldirdim, toki farzandlarim va avlodimdan bo'lganlarning har biri unga muvofiq ish yuritsin, mehnatu mashaqqatlar, ko'p harbiy yurishlar, urush-talashlar bilan, Tangrining inoyati va hazrati Muhammadning, unga Tangrining marhamatlari va salomlari bo'lsin, tolei baland millatning sharofati, onhazratning ulug'vor avlodi va qimmatli sahobalariga qilgan muhabbat va do'stligim orqali qo'lga kiritgan saltanatni saqlagaylar». Shuningdek, mazkur mavzuga Ahmad Donish, Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy kabi mutafakkirlarimiz ijodida ham alohida ahamiyat berilgan.

Hozirgi davrda ham ushbu masalaga doir ko'plab kitoblar, risolalar va qo'llanmalar chop etilmoqda. Ta'kidlash lozimki, jamiyatning mohiyatini, tuzilishini, qonuniyatlarini bilish, ularga tayangan holda boshqaruv va rahbarlik faoliyatini tashkil etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuning uchun «Jamiyat» tushunchasi, uning mazmun-mohiyati, tuzilishi, ijtimoiy qonunlar — jamiyat taraqqiyoti va islohotlar jarayonini bilishda muhim omil sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Bu borada Sharq va G'arb falsafasidagi jamiyatga doir ayrim xususiyatlar, umumiy mushtarak nuqtalar, unda shakllangan va qaror topgan g'arbona va sharqona qadriyatlar, shaxs erkinligi, individuallik va jamoaviylik uyg'unligi kabi hodisalarning mohiyati nihoyatda muhim. Hozirgi zamonda jamiyatga doir plyuralizm hamda sinergetik qarashlarning uning taraqqiyoti qonuniyatlarini bilish orqali ijtimoiy jarayonlarni ilmiy tashkil etishdagi ahamiyatiga alohida e'tibor berish lozim.

Jamiyat — tabiatning bir qismi, ya'ni ijtimoiy borliq bo'lib, odamlar uyushmasining maxsus shakli, kishilar o'rtasida amal qiladigan ko'plab munosabatlar yig'indisi, degan turlicha ta'riflar ham bor. Jamiyat muttasil ravishda rivojlanuvchi, takomillashib boruvchi murakkab tizimdir. Har bir yangi davrda jamiyat mohiyatini bilish zarurati vujudga keladi. Jamiyat moddiy va ma'naviy omillar birligidan iborat. Hozirga qadar adabiyotlarda moddiy va ma'naviy hayot

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bir-biridan keskin farqlanar edi. Holbuki, jamiyatning tub mohiyati uni tashkil etuvchi inson mohiyati bilan uzviy bog'liq. Xuddi inson tanasini uning ruhidan ajratib bo'lmagani singari, jamiyatning moddiy va ma'naviy jihatlarini ham bir-biridan ajratish va ularning birini ikkinchisidan ustun qo'yish mantiqqa zid. Shuning uchun ham hozirgi davrda xalq ma'naviyatini yuksaltirishga, milliy g'oya va mafkura asoslarini mustahkamlashga katta e'tibor berilyapti. Zero, kishilar iqtisodiy jihatdan qashshoq bo'lgani uchun ilmsiz bo'lmaydi, balki, aksincha — ilmsiz bo'lgani uchun qashshoq bo'lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun yurtimizda xalq ma'naviyatini yuksaltirish orqali iqtisodiy farovonlikni ta'minlashga katta e'tibor berilyapti, Ijtimoiy munosabatlarning amal qilish jarayonida odamlarni uyushtirishning tarixiy shakllari — oila, davlat, jamoa (qishloq, shahar) vujudga kelgan. Odamlar o'rtasida amal qiladigan axloqiy, diniy, ilmiy, falsafiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, mafkuraviy kabi munosabatlarning barchasi, bir so'z bilan, ijtimoiy munosabatlar deyiladi. Ijtimoiy uyushmalar kishilarning moddiy va ma'naviy ehtiyojlarini qondirishga yordam beradi. Ular mohiyatan inson va jamiyat mavjudligining zarur sharti hisoblanadi. Masalan, oila, davlat, ta'lim-tarbiya, mahalla, Vatan kabi qadriyatlarisiz inson va jamiyat o'z mohiyatini yo'qotadi.

Jamiyatning moddiy-ma'naviy hayoti. Insonning moddiy ehtiyojlari oziq-ovqatlar, kiyim-kechak, uy-joy, transport vositalari, o'zini himoyalash, zurriyot qoldirish kabilardan iboratdir. Ma'naviy ehtiyojlarga olamni bilish, o'zlikni anglash, dunyoqarash, donishmandlikka intilish, bilim, san'at, g'oya, mafkura, go'zallik, ma'naviy kamolot yo'lidagi intilishlar kiradi. Insonning asl mohiyati moddiy ehtiyojlarni madaniy shakllarda qondirishida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Inson aqlli mavjudot sifatida moddiy ehtiyojlarini madaniy shakllarda qondirish uchun tabiat va jamiyat mohiyatini bilishga, moddiy va ma'naviy olamni uyg'unlashtirishga, tabiat va jamiyatni o'z maqsadlariga mos ravishda o'zgartirishga harakat qiladi. Ilm-fan va texnika insonning ma'naviy va moddiy ehtiyojlarini qondirish quroli, muhim vositasi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Inson yuksak ma'naviyat tufayligina o'z ehtiyojlarini madaniy shakllarda oqilona va to'laroq qondirish imkoniga ega bo'ladi. Jamiyatning moddiy va ma'naviy hayoti kishilarning moddiy va ma'naviy ehtiyojlari bilan uzviy bog'liq holda vujudga keldi. Jamiyatning moddiy hayotiga quyidagilar kiradi: — kishilarning yashashi, shaxs sifatida kamol topishi uchun zarur bo'lgan iqtisodiy shart-sharoitlar; — oziq-ovqat, kiyim-kechak, turar joy, yoqilg'i, kommunikatsiya vositalari; — moddiy ne'matlar ishlab chiqarish, taqsimlash, ayirboshlash va iste'mol qilish; — ishlab chiqarish

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jarayonida kishilar o'rtasida amal qiladigan iqtisodiy munosabatlar majmuyi; — moddiy boyliklar, tabiiy zaxiralar. Jamiyatning ma'naviy hayotiga olamni tushunish, jamiyat va inson to'g'risidagi qarashlar, nazariyalar, ta'limotlar, g'oyalar, 149 mafkura, ijtimoiy ong shakllari, ta'lim-tarbiya, axborot vositalari, madaniyat, ilm-fan muassasalari va boshqalar kiradi. Jamiyatning moddiy va ma'naviy hayotini boshqarish, kishilar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga solishda turli siyosiy institutlar (davlat, siyosiy partiyalar, tashkilotlar, turli uyushmalar) muhim o'rin tutadi. Jamiyatni boshqarishning siyosiy-huquqiy jihatlari ham muhim. Kishilar tomonidan siyosiy va huquqiy bilimlarning chuqur o'zlashtirilishi jamiyatning barqaror yashashi hamda rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Jamiyat rivoji, kishilarning moddiy va ma'naviy ehtiyojlari qondirilishida mehnat, mulk va mehnatning ijtimoiy taqsimlanishi beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Mehnatni kishilarning qobiliyatiga qarab ijtimoiy taqsimlanishi natijasida muayyan kasb-kor bilan shug'ullanadigan toifalar, guruh, qatlam va sinflar vujudga keladi, ular jamiyat strukturasi o'ziga xos o'rin egallaydi, jamiyat taraqqiyotiga muayyan hissa qo'shadi. Jamiyat va oila. Jamiyat va oila mohiyatan bir-biri bilan uzviy bog'liq. Oilada jamiyatning tub mohiyati o'z aksini topadi. Shu ma'noda, oilani kichik jamiyat deyish mumkin. Har bir jamiyat a'zosi oila bag'rida voyaga yetadi, ijtimoiy munosabatlarni o'zlashtiradi va insoniy fazilatlarni namoyon etadi. Barkamol insonni shakllantirish, uni hayotga, mehnatga tayyorlash oilaning muqaddas vazifasidir. Oilani mustahkamlash jamiyat barqarorligi va qudratining muhim shartidir. Shu boisdan ham davlat oilani o'z himoyasiga oladi. Jamiyatdagi ma'naviy-axloqiy muhitning sog'lomligi ko'p jihatdan oilaviy madaniyatga bog'liq. Oila qanday bo'lsa, jamiyat ham shunday bo'ladi.

Oilada er va xotinning mavqei, oilaviy munosabatlar xarakteri turli xalqlarda turlicha. Mamlakatimizda milliy mustaqillik yillarida ma'naviyat sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, avvalo, oila qadriyatlarini, eng ilg'or an'analarni tiklashga qaratilgan. Ona va ayol muqaddasligi o'zbekona qadriyatdir. Hadisi sharifda ona va ayolning muqaddasligi to'g'risidagi g'oyalar oilaviy munosabatlarni takomillashtirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ulug' mutafakkirlar jamiyatning madaniy darajasi ayolning jamiyat va oiladagi ahvoli, mavqei bilan belgilanishini alohida 150 la'kidlagan. Sog'lom, barkamol avlod tarbiyasi ko'p jihatdan ayolning ma'naviy salohiyati, bilimi, uddaburonligi va erkinligiga bog'liq. Mamlakatimizda keyingi yillarda amalga oshirilayotgan qator tadbirlar ayolning oila va jamiyatdagi mavqei hamda rolini kuchaytirishga qaratilgan. Oila muammolarini ilmiy asosda

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o'rganish, ularni oqilona hal etishni o'z oldiga maqsad qilib qo'ygan respublika «Oila» ilmiyamaliy markazining tashkil etilgani ham davlatimizning oilaviy munosabatlarni takomillashtirishga alohida e'tibor berayotganidan dalolat beradi.

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O`ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI VA BUYUK BRITANIYA XALQARO MUNOSABATLAR TARIXI

Toshboyeva Farangiz

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola O`zbekistonning mustaqil davlat sifatidagi tashqi siyosatining olib borishi, ya`ni Buyuk Britaniya O`zbekiston aloqalariga bag`ishlanadi. Maqolada ushbu davlatlarning manfaatli savdo aloqalari hamda savdo aylanmasi, madaniy gumanitar hamkorligi haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit so`zlar: integratsiya, memorandum, parlament, pakt, protsess, analogik ,tarixshunoslik.

Mustaqil O`zbekiston respublikasi hamda Buyuk Britaniya aloqalari tarixi va manbashunosligi haqida so`z yuritar ekanmiz avvalo ikkala davlatning hamkorlik odimlariga bir nazar tashlasak.1991 yilning 31 avgusti – O`zbekiston Respublikasining mustaqilligi rasman e`lon qilingan kun mamlakatimiz uchun yangi tarixiy davr –buyuk kelajakka chog`langan erkin, suveren rivojlanish davri boshlangan qutlug` sana bo`lib qoldi. O`zbekistonning tashqi dunyodan asriy to`sib qo`yilganiga barham berildi.O`zbekistonning qudratli salohiyatini butun dunyo yaqqol ko`rdi hamda uning cheksiz imkoniyatlari va istiqboliga baho berdi. Bugun bosib o`tilgan 25 yillik yo`l sarhisob qilinar ekan, faol tashqi siyosat yuritish boshlanishi bilan xalqaro soha o`ziga xosliklari va qonuniyatlari bilan O`zbekiston uchun davlat va jamiyat faoliyatining mustaqil sohasi bo`lib qolgani yaqqol ko`rinadi. O`zbekiston, albatta, xalqaro huqukning teng xuquqli a`zosi bo`lishi, o`z davlatchiligini qurishi, mustaqillikni mustahkamlashi, murakkab ziddiyatlarga boy bo`lgan dunyoda munosib o`rnini egallashi lozim edi. Aynan shu konsepsiyalar asosida davlatlararo aloqalarni musthkamlash asosi qurildi.O`zbekiston hamda Buyuk Britaniya davlatlari munosabatlarining asosi 1993-yil noyabr oyida O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti I.A.Karimovning ushbu mamlakatga buyurgan tashrifi chog`ida yaratilgan.Ikki mamlakat o`rtasida hamkorlik shartnomalarining imzolanganidan so`ng, aloqlar mustahkamlanishining debochasi bo`ldi.1993-yil 17-19-iyul kunlari Buyuk Britaniya qirolichasining qizi Malika AnnaO`zbekistonda bo`lib, mamalakatimiz, xalqimizning turmush tarsi bilan

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tanishib, Samarqand shahrining o`lmas tarixiy yodgorliklarini ziyorat qilib ketgan edi. 1994-yil 4-12-oktabr kunlari Toshkentda "Britaniya festivali" o`tkazildi. Festival dasturi doirasida Buyuk Britaniyaning 30ga yaqin mahsulotlari ko`rgazmasi namoyishi bo`lib o`tdi. 1993-yil 15-oktabr kuni Buyuk Britaniya tashqi ishlar va va hamdo`stlik ishlari bo`yicha bosh vazir Duglass Xog ning O`zbekistonga rasmiy safari chog`ida ikki davlat o`rtasida madaniyat va a`lim sohalaridagi hamkorlik, ikki yoqlama soliq olmaslik haqidagi bitimlar imzolandi. 1993-yil 22-23-noyabr kunlari O`zbekiston prezidenti I.Karimov boshliq republikamiz delegatsiyasining rasmiy tashrifi. Safar chog`ida delegatsiya a`zolari ingliz qirolchasi Yelizavetta II hamda bosh vazir Jon Meyjor bilan uchrashishdi. Uchrashuvlar natijasida O`zbekiston respublikasi va Buyuk Britaniya qirolligi o`rtasida" to`g`risidagi shartnoma "Sarmoyalarni o`zaro rag`batlantirish va himoyalash to`g`risida" bitim, "havo yo`llarini ochish to`g`risida" ikki mamlakat o`rtasida fuqarolarning erkin yurishi to`g`risida memorandum imzolandi. Mashhur Rotshildlar oilasi banki hamda Yevropa tiklanish banki bilan uchrashuvlari bo`lib o`tdi. Ta`kidlash joiz, O`zbekiston dunyoning turli davlatlari bilan o`zaro manfaatli munosabatlarni yana-da mustahkamlashga qaratilgan siyosat olib bormoqda. Bu jarayonda, jumladan, xalq diplomatiyasidan ham unumli foydalanilmoqda. Mamlakatimizda barcha millat vakillari uchun o`z madaniyati, urf-odatini asrab-avaylash, milliy qadriyatlarni rivojlantirish uchun barcha sharoit yaratilgan. Xususan, bugungi kunda O`zbekistonda 36 ta do`stlik jamiyati faoliyat olib bormoqda, 143 ta milliy-madaniy markaz ishlab turibdi.

Lui Skinner "Britaniya – O`zbekiston" jamiyatining 20 yillik tarixida o`zaro xalq diplomatiyasini rivojlantirish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar, jamiyatning maqsad va vazifalari, faoliyati haqida atroflicha ma`lumot berdi.

Ta`kidlash joiz, Buyuk Britaniya O`zbekistonni Markaziy Osiyoda eng barqaror rivojlanayotgan, ulkan iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy salohiyatga ega hamkor davlat sifatida ko`radi. Keyingi yillarda mamlakatlarimiz o`rtasida turli sohalar, jumladan, madaniyat, san`at yo`nalishidagi hamkorlik aloqalari yana-da rivojlanayotgani tahsinga sazovor. Bunda ikki mamlakat xalqlari o`rtasidagi xalq diplomatiyasiga asoslangan aloqalar muhim ahamiyat kasb etayotir.

Xulosa o`rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, ushbu mavzuni yotishda manbaalarning xilma-xilligi hamda ular orasidagi tafaut uning asl mohiyatiga putur yetkazmasligiga ahamiyat qaratilish lozim. Shuningdek bugungi kundagi

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tashqi iqtisodiy integratsiyalar ni o`rganishda ushbu mavzularda tadqiqot olib borgan olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlari chetda qolmasligi hamda ular mavzuning asosiy o`rganish obyekti bo`lishi lozim.

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Eng yangi davrda Janubiy Koreya davlati va uning O'zbekiston bilan aloqalari

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqololada eng yangi davr ya'ni 1945 yildan to hozirgacha janubiy Koreya davlati tashkil topishi, prezidentlari, hokimiyatdagi o'zgarishlar, rivojlanishi uchun tanlanga "koreys iqtisodiy mo'jizasi", 5 yillik rivojlanish dasturi to'grisida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Janubiy Koreya davlati bu o'zgarishlar natijasida hozirda G-20 davlatlarga a'zo sifatida faoliyat olib bormoqda. Hozirgi kunda koreya madaniyati ham o'z natijalariga erishib kelib, O'zbekiston bilan aloqalari ancha yaxshi natijalarga erishgan.

Kalit so'z: Postdan konferensiyasi, Li Sin Man, "kommunistik partizanlik", Pak Chjon Xi, Samsung, Xyonde, DEU, Laki Gold star (LG), "koreys iqtisodiy mo'jizasiga"

Koreya 1910-yildan 1943-yilgacha Yaponiya mustamlakasi bo'lgan. 1943-yilda Koreya mustaqillikka erishgan bo'lsada, keyinchalik u ikki davlatga bo'linib ketdi. Buning asosiy sababi 1945-yilda Koreyaning shimolini SSSR armiyasi, janubini esa AQSH armiyasi egallab olganligi edi. Potsdam konferensiyasi 1945-yilda 38-parallel kenglikni SSSR va AQSH armiyasi o'rtasidagi chegara chizig'i, deb belgiladi. Bu ikki o'ta buyuk davlat siyosiy xaritani o'z xohishlariga ko'ra tuzishga urinishlari oxir-oqibatda Koreyaning ham ikkiga bo'linib ketishiga olib keldi.

1948-yilning 15-avgustida Koreyaning janubida Li Sin Man boshchiligida Koreya Respublikasi tashkil topdi. 9-sentabrda esa shimolda Kim Ir Sen boshchiligida Koreya Xalq Demokratik Respublikasi tuzilganligi e'lon qilindi. 1950-yilda bu ikki koreys davlati o'rtasida urush harakatlari boshlandi. Bu urushga AQSH, SSSR va XXR ham aralashdi. Ikki yillik muzokaralardan so'ng, nihoyat, 1953-yilning 27-iyulida yarash bitimi imzolandi.

Mamlakatning birinchi prezidenti Li Sin Man hukmronligi davri (1948 -1960) avtoritarizm, iqtisodiy holatning yanada yomonlashishi, umumiy korrupsiya va demokratik erkinlikning poymol bo'lish bilan xarakterlanadi. 1951 yil 11 fevralda "kommunistik partizanlik" shubhasi ostida 500 dan ortiq aholi o'ldirilgan. 1952

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Yilning mayida esa Li Sin Manning buyrug'i bilan parlamentning muxolifatdagi 50 dan ortiq a'zosi aslida mavjud bo'lmagan "xalqaro kommunistik partiya" tomonidan moliyaviy yordam olganlikda gumon qilinib qamoqqa olindi. 1958 yilning yanvarida muxolifatdagi taraqqiyot (Chinbodan) partiyasi rahbarlari qamoqqa olindi, partiyaning o'zi yopildi, Li Sin Manning raqibi 1956 yilgi saylovlarda "KXDR foydasiga ayg'oqchilikda" ayblanib jazolangan. 1959 yil aprelda "Kyonxyan sinmun " muxolif gazetasi yopiladi. Jamiyatda norozilik kuchayadi. Prezidentlik saylovlarining qalbakilashtirilishi 1960 yil 15 martda Masana shahrida namoyishlarga olib keladi. So'ngra noroziliklar poytaxtga ko'chirildi. Uning yuqori cho'qqisi 1960 yil 19 apreldagi chiqishlar bo'lib, Seul ko'chalariga 100 mingdan ortiq kishi, birinchi navbatda, talabalar chiqadi va bu namoyish Li Sin Manning iste'fo berib AQShga qochib ketishiga olib kelgan.

1961 yil 16 mayda mamlakatda harbiy to'ntarish bo'lib o'tdi, natijada hokimiyat tepasiga general Pak Chjon Xi keldi. Hukumat egallab olingandan so'ng harbiy guruh parlamentning har ikkala palatasini va siyosiy partiyalarni tarqatib yubordi, namoyishlar va mitinglar o'tkazishni taqiqladi, ko'plab gazeta va jurnallar yopildi. Siyosat bilan shug'ullanishi taqiqlangan 4 mingta siyosiy arbobning nomi e'lon qilindi. 1962 yil dekabrda yangi konstitutsiya qabul qilindi. Pak Chjon Xi mamlakatni 1979 yilga qadar boshqardi (u 1967 va 1971 yillarda Janubiy Koreyaning prezidenti etib qayta saylangan).

Pak Chjon Xi hukumronligi davri qarama-qarshi xarakterga ega bo'lgan. Bir tomondan, aynan u tomonidan "koreys iqtisodiy mo'jizasiga" olib kelgan modernizatsiyalash o'tkazildi. 5 yillik rivojlanish dasturini ishlab chiqqan iqtisodiy rejalashtirish Byurosi tuzildi, boshqaruv tizimi markazlashtirildi, yirik xorijiy investitsiyalar jalb etildi, tezkor magistral tarmog'i qurildi, Samsung, Xyonde, DEU, Laki Gold star (LG) va shu kabi iqtisodiy o'sishda lokomotiv rolni o'ynagan moliyaviy -sanoat korporatsiyalari (cheboley) uchun sharoit yaratildi. Iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyasi mamlakat sanoatini rivojlantirish va koreys mahsulotlarini chet el bozorlariga chiqarish maqsadida xorijiy kapitallarni jalb etishga qaratilgan edi. Agar 1960 yilda Janubiy Koreya eksporti xajmi 33 mln. dollarini tashkil etgan bo'lsa, 1979 yilga kelib bu ko'rsatkich 15 mlrd. dollarga yetdi.

Juda kambag'al bo'lgan Janubiy Koreyada 1970-yillardan og'ir sanoat, avvalo, metallurgiya, mashinasozlik, kimyo sanoati rivojlantirildi. Elektronika sanoati jadal taraqqiy etdi. Dastlab lampali radio priyomniklar, oq-qora televizorlardan boshlagan Janubiy Koreya, keyin magnitofonlar, rangli televizorlar,

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kompyuterlar, mikrosxemalar, so'ngra videomagnitofonlar, lazerli proigrivatellar, mikroto'lqinli pechlar va nihoyat personal IBMlar ishlab chiqarishga o'tdi. Tashqi savdoda ham shunga mos o'zgarishlar yuz berdi. Janubiy Koreya po'lat, dengiz kemalari, avtomobillar, uy-ro'zg'or elektroni kasi va boshqa shu kabi mahsulotlarni eksport qilish bo'yicha dunyo liderlari safi dan o'rin egalladi. 1990-yillarga kelib Janubiy Koreya iqtisodiy rivojlangan industrial davlat sifatida shakllandi va postindustrial taraqqiyot elementlariga ega bo'lib, jahon iqtisodiyotida muhim o'rin egalladi.

1987-yilgi saylovlarda general Ro De Vu g'alaba qildi. 1992 yilgi saylovlardagi g'alab asi bilan Adolat liberal demokratik partiyasi yetakchisi Kim Yen Sam Janubiy Koreyada harbiy doiralarning uzoq yillik boshqaruv davriga barham berdi. Oldingi tuzumning kirdikorlari fosh etildi. Sobiq prezidentlar Chon Du Xvan va Ro De U qamoqqa olinib, ustidan jinoiy ish qo'zg'atildi. Ular pora olganlikda ayblandilar. Chon Du Xvan esa davlat to'ntarishi paytidayoq Kvanju aholisi tom onidan otib tashlandi. Chon Du Xvan o'lim jazosiga hukm etildi, Ro De U esa 22,5 yil muddatga ozodlikdan mahrum etildi. Keyinchalik Chon Du Xvanning hukmi qayta ko'rib chiqilib, umrbod qamoq jazosi bilan almashtirildi, Ro De U esa 17 yilga qamaldi Korruptsiyaga qarshi ommaviy kurash boshlandi. Siyosatchilar, amaldorlar, harbiylar, professorlar va madaniyat xodimlarining moliyaviy ahvoli to'g'risida ma'lumotlar chop etila boshladi.

1997 yilda prezidentlik saylovlarida muxolif partiya yetakchisi, demokratik islohotlarning taniqli kurashchisi, bir necha bor harbiylar xuntasi ta'qibiga uchragan Kim Te Jun g'alaba qozondi. 1997 yil oxirida mamlakat Osiyoning bir qator mamlakatlari qatori moliyaviy -iqtisodiy inqiroz ostida qoldi. Uni yengib o'tish Kim Te Jun ma'muriyati faoliyatining muhim yo'nalishi bo'ldi. Kim Te Jun Shimoliy Koreyaga nisbatan munosabatlarni tartibga solishga qaratilgan "oftob tafti" siyosatini olib bordi. 2000 yilning noyabrda Kim Te Junga tinchlik uchun Nobel mukofoti topshirildi. 2002 y ilgi prezidentlik saylovlarida Koreya Respublikasi prezidenti etib No Mu Xyon, 2007 yilda - Li Myon Bak, 2012 yil dekabrda esa - Pak Kin Xe saylandi, u birinchi ayol-prezident (Pak Chjon Xining qizi) hisoblanadi. Hozirgi paytda Janubiy Koreya dunyoning yirik iqtisodiy klubi (G-20) a'zosi. 1996 yildan mamlakat Iqtisodiy hamkorlik va taraqqiyot tashkiloti a'zosi (IHTT).

Janubiy Koreyaning hozirgi imijining eng muhim qismi "koreys to'lqini" yoki xallyu deb nomlanuvchu koreys madaniyatining butun dunyoga yoyilishi hisoblanadi. Jumladan , mashhurlikka erishgan "Qish sonatasi", "Saroy javohiri" "

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vorislar”, “ Shunqor “va shu kabi qator boshqa koreys seriallaridir. Koreys estrada qo'shiqchilari esa dunyoga mashhur bo'la boshladi.

1992 yilning martida O'zbekiston va Janubiy Koreya o'rtasida diplomatik aloqalar o'rnatildi, shu yilning 19 iyunida esa O'zbekiston Prezidenti I.A.Karimov Koreya Respublikasida bo'lgan tashrif davomida "O'zbekiston va Janubiy Koreya o'rtasida davlatlararo munosabatlar va hamkorlik asoslari to'g'risida " Shartnoma imzolangan. Shuningdek, turli sohalarida (savdo, madaniyat, ta'lim, OAV, turizm va sport) uzoq muddatga mo'ljallangan hamkorlik kelishib olindi. Tashrifning eng muhim natijasi "DEU " korporatsiyasi bilan Asaka shahrida avtomobil ishlab chiqarish korxonasini qurish bo'yicha bitim imzolangani bo'ldi.

1992-1996 yillarda "UzDEU avto " qo'shma korxonasini loyihalashtirish va qurish ishlari amalga oshirildi. 1995 yil 25 martda korxonada avtomobil ishlab chiqarishni boshladi. Ayni paytda O'zbekiston avtomobil ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha 28 -mamlakat qatoridan joy oldi. 1998 yilda korxonada "Damas", "Tiko " va " Neksiya" markasidagi 544 00 avtomobil ishlab chiqardi. Keyinchalik Asakadagi zavod boshqa, birmuncha zamonaviyroq modeldagi avtomobillarni- "Matiz ", "Lasetti", "Spark " va b. ishlab chiqara boshladi.

O'zbekistonda Janubiy Koreya kapitali ishtirokidagi 400 dan ortiq korxonada faoliyat yuritadi. Janubiy Koreya tekstil, yengil, tog '- metallurgiya, neft-kimyo , elektrotexnika, oziq-ovqat, qurilish, energetika, farmatsevtika va respublika iqtisodining boshqa sohalarida hamda Surgil bazasidagi Ustyurt gaz -kimyo kompleksi, Navoiy erkin industrial-iqtisodiy zonasini, Navoiy shahri aeroporti bazasidagi xalqaro logistika intermodal markazini, Angren erkin industrial-iqtisodiy zonasini rivojlantirishda faol ishtirok etadi. Ushbu mamlakatning 90 dan ortiq kompaniyalari vakolatxonalarini ochilgan. 2012 yilda O'zbekiston va Janubiy Koreya o'rtasidagi tovar ayirboshlash 1,6 mlrd. AQSh dollarini tashkil etdi.

Xulosa: Koreya davlati 2ta davlatga bo'linib ketish natijasida 1948 yilda Janubiy qismida Janubiy Koreya davlati paydo bo'ldi. Davlat sifatida yuksalishi uchun mamlakatga saylangan prezidentlar ko'plab yangi siyosatlar olib borishgan va mamlakat hozirda G-20 davlatlari qatoridan joy oldi. “Koreys iqtisodiy mo'jizasi” Janubiy Koreyani yanada yuksaltirib yubordi. Mamlakat hozirda O'zbekiston bilan yaqindan aloqalar qilib kelmoqda va bu aloqalar samimiyat bilan amalga oshiryapti.

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XIX ASR OXIRI - XX ASR BOSHLARIDA HINDISTONDAGI IJTIMOIYSIYOSIY VAZIYAT

Jumaboyeva Nilufar

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Annotatsiya: XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida Hindistondagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy vaziyat og'ir edi. Iqtisodiy holat nihoyatda og'ir ahvolga kelib qolgan bo'lib, bu davrda aholi turmush tarzi ham boshqa mamlakatlarga qaraganda past ko'rsatgichda edi. Hindiston bu davrda asosan qishloq xo'jaligiga ixtisoslashgan bo'lib, aholing ko'p qismi qishloqlarda yashar va dehqonchilik bilan shug'illanar edi. Qishloq xo'jaligida ham ishlar tizimli yo'lga qo'yilmaganligi uchun, yerda ishlovchi dehqonlarning turmush tarzi ham ayanchli ahvolda bo'lgan. Sanoat ham ingliz hukumatiga hizmat qilgan. Bu davrda Hindistonda savodlilik jihatidan ma'lum bir farqlar bo'lib, asosan yuqori kastaga mansub insonlarga o'qish yozishni bilganlar. Bu omillar ham Hindiston taraqqiyoti uchun ma'lum qiyinchilik kasb etgan. Lekin Hindistonda boshlangan marifatparvarlik harakatlari mamlakat mustaqil bo'lishiga olib keldi.

Kalit so'zlar: Hindiston, Angliya, milliy ozdlik, ijtimoiy vaziyat, siyosat, iqtisod, qishloq xo'jaligi, kasta, soliq tizimi, ma'muriy boshqaruv.

XIX va XX asrlarning boshlarida Hozirgi Hindiston Respublikasi, Pokiston Islom Respublikasi va Bangladesh Xalq Respublikasini o'z ichiga olgan Hindiston Angliya mustamlakachilik imperiyasi (qonuniy ravishda Hind imperiyasi) 283 million kishilik aholi bilan 4,2 million kvadrat kilometrdan ortiq maydonda joylashgan edi. (taqqoslash uchun: Buyuk Britaniyaning maydoni 240 ming kvadrat kilometr edi, aholisi 38 million nafarni tashkil etar edi). Hindiston XX asrning boshlarida qoloq mamlakat edi. U bu vaqtga ulkan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolarning og'ir yuki bilan keldi: aholisining katta qismining qashshoqligi, uzoq davom etgan ochlik va ommaviy epidemiyalar va hatto aholining katta qismi qisqardi (1891-1901 va 1911-1921).), o'rtacha umr ko'rish davomiyligi juda qisqa bo'lib 23 yoshni tashkil etar edi. Bu asosan uning mustamlakachiliksiyosatining natijasi edi. Hindistonda qishloq aholisi ko'pchilikni tashkil etargan (taxminan 90%). Shaharliklar asosan kichik

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shaharlarda (5 ming - 50 ming) to'plangan edi[1]. Tadqiqot jarayonida ilmiy bilishning obyektivlik, XIX va XX asrlarda Hindistondagi jarayonlar obyektiv ochib berildi. Mantiqiylik, Hindistondagi ijtimoiysiyosiy vaziyat mantiqiy izchillik jihatdan tadqiq qilindi. Tizimlilik, Buyuk Britaniya va Hindiston o'rtasidagi munosabatlar tizimli tarzda tahlil qilindi. Mamlakatning iqtisodiy hayoti asosan an'analar, jamiyatning kastalar va dinlarga bo'linishi bilan belgilanar edi. Qishloqda yarim natural xo'jalik hukmronlik

qilgan, yarim feodal munosabatlar shakllangan edi. O'sha davrdagi hind qishloq xo'jaligi hindlarning o'zlari tomonidan mutlaqo turg'un iqtisodiyot sifatida tavsiflangan bo'lib[2], Qishloq xo'jaligida inglizlar tomonidan yerga egalik qilish va soliqqa tortishning uchta asosiy tizimi mavjud edi.

Birinchisi - doimiy soliq (doimiy zamindor) (Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madras viloyatining shimoliy qismi), unga ko'ra braxmanlar va savdogarlar kastalaridan yirikyer egalari (zamindarlar) yerga egalik huquqini olishgan[3]. Ular XVIII asr oxirida doimiy ravishda olinadigan yer solig'ini to'lashlari shart edi, bu davrda ijara haqi 90 foiziga yetgan. Ikkinchisi - XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida vaqtinchalik zamindorlik joriy qilinadi (Birlashgan provinsiyalar, Markaziy provinsiyalar, Panjob). Unga muvofiq, yer solig'i har 20-40 yilda qayta ko'rib chiqilib, yirik yer egalarining huquqi kichikroq yer egalariga berila boshlandi. Agar qishloqda er ko'plab egalarga tegishli bo'lsa, unda jamoa sifatida ular nafaqat shaxsiy, balki soliq to'lash uchun jamoaviy javobgarlikni ham o'z zimmalariga olishgan. Uchinchi tizim - rayatvari - 1850 yillardan boshlab Madras va Bombay provinsiyalarida joriy qilingan. U kichik yer egalariga - raiyatamlarga ("himoyalangan ijarachilar") mulk huquqini berdi. Biroq, ularning ko'plari erda o'zlari ishlamasdan, ijaraga berdilar[4]. Qishloq aholisining aksariyati o'zlarining fermer xo'jaliklariga ega emas edilar. Bular asosan o'z xo'jayinlariga ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jihatdan bo'ysungan quyi tabaqalar va qabilalar, aslida mardikorlar yoki qulga aylangan ishchilar 1901 yilda oila a'zolari bilan birgalikda 50 milliondan ortiq kishi bor edi. Deyarli barcha yersiz ishchilar, ijarachilar va ko'plab mayda yer egalar sudxo'rlarga qarzdor bo'lganlar. Qishloqlarda feodal munosabatlarning qoldiqlari - o'zboshimchalik bilan ijara haqi yig'ish, ijarachilarning bepul mehnati, bo'sh yotgan yerlarni va yaylovlarni chiqindilardan tozalatish, ko'llardan suv ishlatganlik uchun yig'implarni yig'ish, shuningdek quyi kast vazifalarini bajarish bilan bog'liq majburiy ishlar davom etgan. Inglizlar tomonidan joriy etilgan yerga egalik

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qilish tizimi katta miqdordagi soliqlarni olishni, shuningdek, eksport uchun qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini rag'batlantirishni o'z ichiga olgan. Aslida, doimiy "abadiy" soliqni saqlab turishdan maqsad (zamindar yer egasining bosimini engillashtirish bo'lgan), shu bilan birga ingliz hukumati yer uchun ijara haqini doim ko'paytirib borilgan. Yigirmanchi asrning boshlarida qishloq ishlab chiqaruvchilarining yalpi daromadining atigi 4 foizini soliq tashkil etgan. Yirik yer egalari o'zlari xafli deb bilgan, kapitalistik qishloq xo'jaligi qiziqmagan. Ular yerdan foydalanishning an'anaviy shakllarini afzal ko'rishgan edilar. Yerni ijaraga berish va sudxo'rlik, ular uchun kapitalistik ishlab chiqarishga qaraganda ancha ishonchli va foydaliroq edi. Natijada yerda ishlovchi dehqonlarning mehnati evaziga yashovchi vositachilar qatlami kengayib keta boshladi. Yigirmanchi asrning boshlarida hind yangi mulkdorlari hali juda zaif va kichik edi. Uning ko'plab guruhleri Britaniya kapitali yoki hukumat buyurtmalariga bog'liq bo'lgan. Mulkdorlar bir necha konfessiya yoki kasta guruhlaridan iborat bo'lib - Parsi, Marvari (Jayns), Gujarat bania (hindular), Musulmon Bohra va Xojalar tashkil etar edi. Ular ko'pincha etnik-konfessional hududlaridan tashqarida faoliyat yuritganlar. Ular Britaniyaning tijorat va bank kapitali sanoatda, shu jumladan Hindistonning ikkita asosiy markazida - Bombay (Mumbay) va Kalkutta (Kolkata)[5]da ustunlik qilganlar. Yigirmanchi asrning boshlarida iqtisodiy tashkil etishning zamonaviy shakllari - tijorat firmalari, auksion kompaniyalari, banklar, so'ngra fabrikalar va plantatsiyalar yaratilishi bilan birga, egalik qiluvchi qatlamlar son jihatdan o'sa boshladi. Sanoat ishlab chiqarishida, asosan kichik korxonalarda 4,5 millionga yaqin kishi ish bilan ta'minlangan. Ulardan 1 millionga yaqini fabrika ishchilari edi. Ularning mehnati og'ir bo'lib, asosan kuniga 12 va undan ortiq soat davomida qo'l mehnati, kam ish haqi, pudratchilarga ishga yollanish (ish beruvchilar)ga bog'liqligi bilan ajralib turardi. Kasta va ishchilarning ixtilofi ularning birlashishiga xalaqit berar edi. Ularning aksariyati qishloqlardan kelgan va shaharda qashshoqlikda oilasiz yashar edilar. Bir necha yillik og'ir mehnatdan so'ng ular qishloqqa qaytib kelishar edi. Ularning o'rniga o'g'il bolalari ketishar. Ushbu sikl avloddan avlodga takrorlana vergan[6].

O'sha paytga kelib Hindistonda 6 foiz savodli (18 million kishi) bo'lgan. Ularning 500 mingga yaqini ingliz tilida ta'lim olgan[7]. Yigirmanchi asrning boshlarida paydo bo'lgan zamonaviy o'rta qatlamni mahalliy savdogarlar, hukumat amaldorlari (savdo va idora va bank xodimlari),

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Britaniya kompaniyalari, munitsipal muassasalari xodimlari, maktab o'qituvchilari va kollej o'qituvchilari, tibbiyot xodimlari, advokatlar, sudyalalar (barchasi, qoida tariqasida, past lavozimlarda) tashkil etishar edi. Hindistonda an'anaviy ravishda aqliy mehnat bilan shug'illanuvchi va jismoniy mehnat bilan shug'illanuvchilarga bo'lingan, bu esa xodimlarning kasta tizimi orqali aks etgan edi. Aqliy ishchilarning aksariyati yuqori kasta vakillari edi, ularning aksariyati ingliz tilida ta'lim olganlar tashkil etgan. 1857-1859 yillardagi qo'zg'olondan keyin, inglizlar ingliz tilida ta'lim olgan hindlarni, qo'zg'olonchilarni qo'llab-quvvatlamasliklari uchun davlat xizmatiga jalb qilishla boshladilar. Hindistonda ingliz tilida o'qitadigan ta'lim muassasalari tarmog'i yaratila boshlandi. 1858 yilda birdaniga uchta universitet - Kalkutta, Bombay va Madrasda ochildi. Milliy matbuot va professional-biznes birlashmalarining paydo bo'lishi shu davrga to'g'ri keladi[8].

XULOSA XX asrning birinchi yarmidagi Hindiston tarixi birinchi navbatda hind xalqining Angliyaning mustamlakachilik hukmronligiga qarshi milliy-ozodlik kurashi bilan bog'liq bo'ldi. Ushbu kurashning natijasi 1947 yilda mamlakat mustaqilligini qo'lga kiritishdi. Hindiston Milliy Kongressi (Kongress, INK) bu kurashda boshqa siyosiy kuchlar ishtirokida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynadi. Mamlakat ozodligi yo'lida ko'plab

marifatparvar-ziyolilar qatnashib, yurt taraqqiyotini ko'rsatishga urindilar va buning ustidan chiqdilar.

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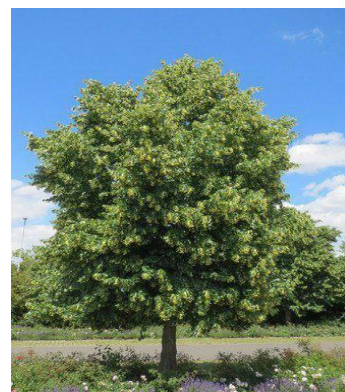
Аннотация

Ushbu ilmiy ishda shifobaxsh daraxt jo`ka haqida batafsil ma'lumot berib o`tiladi hamda o`tkazilgan tadqiqotlar doirasida aytib o`tiladi.

Kalit so`zlar: Tilia cordata (jo`ka), Linden infuziyalari

Asosiy qism

Tilia cordata (jo`ka) Evropaning mo'tadil mintaqalarida uchraydigan bargli daraxtdir. Ispaniyada bu yarimorolning shimolida keng tarqalgan tur bo'lib, u erda iqlim mamlakatning qolgan qismiga qaraganda sovuqroq va namroq bo'lib, bu ajablanarli o'lchamlarga erishishga imkon beradi. Bundan tashqari, gul ochganda, u shunchalik ko'p gullarni hosil qiladiki, o'simlik juda chiroyli ko'rinadi, ayniqsa asalarilar va boshqa changlatuvchi hasharotlar uning gulchaglari bilan oziqlanadi.



U bargli daraxt bo'lib, biz uni jo'ka yoki mayda bargli jo'ka deb ataladi. Tilia cordata Yevropadan kelib chiqqan. Bu daraxt balandligi taxminan 30 metr bo'lishi

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mumkin va diametri taxminan bir metrgacha qalinlashgan magistralga ega. Toj ham juda keng: 4-5 metr. Barglarining uzunligi 8 santimetr dan oshmaydi yurak shaklida. Ular yilning ko'p qismida yashil bo'ladi, kuzdan tashqari, ular tushishdan oldin sarg'ayadi, chunki harorat pasayishni boshlaydi. Uning gullari bahorda gullaydi. Ular oq rangda va taxminan 2 santimetr o'lchamda. Meva kichik va barmoqlar bilan osongina sindirilishi mumkin.

Linden infuziyalari nervlarni tinchlantirish uchun ishlatiladi, ba'zan hatto tinchlantiruvchi xususiyatlari tufayli uxlab qolishga yordam beradi. Xuddi shunday, u diuretik va vazodilatator hisoblanadi. U isitma, ovqat hazm qilish buzilishi yoki hatto og'iz bo'shlig'i gigienasi (chayma va chayqash) uchun ishlatilishi mumkin.

Xulosa

Shifobaxsh daraxt jo'ka umumiy ma'noda foydali hamda noqulay holatda inson organizmini normal holatga keltirish uchun unumli vosita sifatida qo'llaniladi.

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ORGANIZING THE MOVEMENT OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ON CITY ROADS

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Abstract: When designing urban and rural settlements, it is necessary to provide a unified system of transport and road network. The transport organization of the city should be connected with the planning structure of the settlement and the surrounding area. Great attention should be paid to the issues of road safety and prevention of road traffic accidents, in particular, to improve the movement of public transport on city roads and to monitor the reasonable usability of the proposed solutions.

Key words: Public transport, speed, additional lane, normal, express, semi-express.

In order to create favorable conditions for the population and improve the ecological situation in the city, special attention is paid to the development of the surface public transport system in our capital.

In recent years, public transport has been launched in new directions in the city, existing buses have been modernized, and new technologies of system management and monitoring have been introduced.

A bus is several times more efficient than a car:

Today, 5 million people (permanent population - 3 million, daily visitors to the city - 1.5 million, temporary citizens - 0.5 million) live in the city of Tashkent, of which the average number of mobile population is 3.5 million people.

According to the analysis, the number of daily trips of the mobile population of the capital is on average 9 million, of which 6 million are made by transport.

1.7 million (28 percent) of the trips made in transport are made by public transport (bus, metro), 4.3 million are made by passenger cars.

On average, about 1 million cars move through the city during the day (770 thousand are registered, 200 thousand go in and out), and the main streets receive twice as much traffic.

According to the analysis, one passenger car carries an average of 4.3 passengers per day, and one bus carries an average of 580 passengers per day (a bus is 135 times more efficient than a passenger car).

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Figure 1. The current view of the dedicated lane for public transport and the updated public transport

To calculate the bus route scheme, the transport network of the city is determined, which consists of nodes (the centers of microdistricts into which the city is first divided) and edges (streets where the bus can move between these points), as well as the number of movements between points derived from the study of passenger flows.

The criterion of the optimality of the route scheme is the minimum total time spent by passengers on the movement, including travel, waiting and transfer time.

The routing diagram is calculated on the computer using the dynamic programming method, which consists in dividing the problem into several stages, finding the optimal option at each stage, and obtaining a sufficiently approximate solution to the general goal, consisting of optimal options step by step.

The algorithm for finding the shortest paths is as follows. The given transport network (Fig. 2.a) is divided into zones (Fig. 2.b) so that each zone is connected with points in neighboring zones by one link (route section between points) includes all points. Then the shortest paths between the given points are determined step by step (by zone). While getting the same distance in options, traffic conditions are taken into account when choosing the final solution.

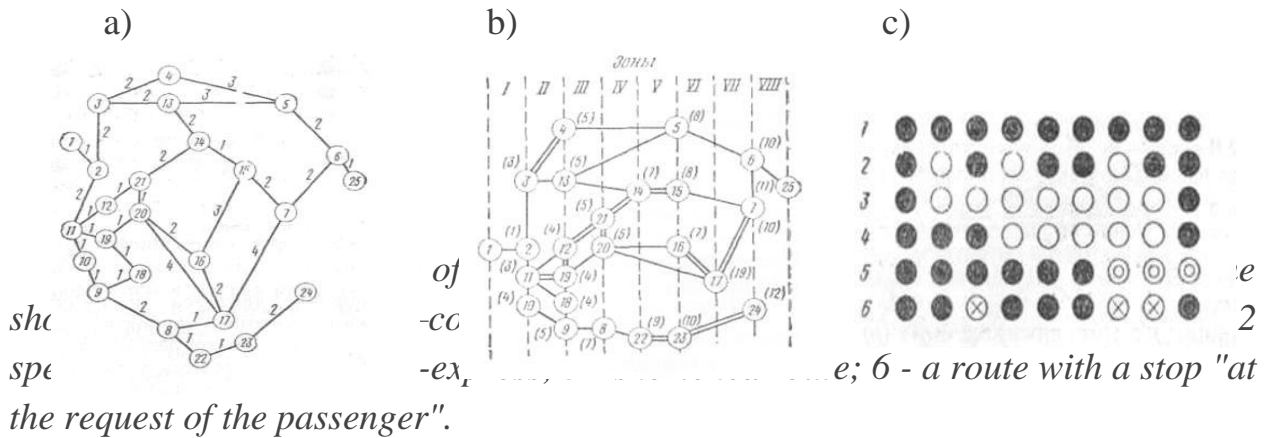
On each route, depending on the choice of the number of stops, different types of messages can be organized (Fig. 2.c):

- normal (buses stop at all stops);
- express (buses stop at some main stations);
- express (buses transport passengers between the starting and ending points without intermediate stops);

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- semi-express (buses transport passengers between a group of stops located close to each other and one or 5 group drop-off stops located far from them without intermediate stops);
- reduced (buses operate in normal mode, but only on part of the route);



After the received applications are considered, the directions of action and their schedules are formed in the control center. Every passenger who applies must have comfortable conditions, including a guaranteed seat. Transportation of such a system is most common in cities or areas with low passenger traffic, and potential passengers are mainly disabled and senior citizens. For such transportation, small-capacity buses or minibuses are used, which provide comfort for this category of passengers (low stairs, wide aisles, space for hand luggage). Fares are 1.5 times higher than regular city routes.



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КЛИНИКО-ИММУНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ВНЕБОЛЬНИЧНОЙ ПНЕВМОНИИ У ДЕТЕЙ С СЕРДЕЧНОЙ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТЬЮ И ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ МЕТОДОВ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ.

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Цель обновленных клинических рекомендаций состоит в представлении специалистам, в первую очередь анестезиологам-реаниматологам, современных, основанных на методах доказательной медицины данных по этиологии, эпидемиологии, способах диагностики, лечения и профилактики тяжелой внебольничной пневмонии у взрослых. При подготовке настоящего документа использованы и адаптированы научные исследования высокого уровня доказательности, систематические обзоры и метаанализы, рекомендации Американского общества инфекционных заболеваний/Американского торакального общества (IDSA/ATS), Европейского респираторного общества/Европейского общества интенсивной терапии/Европейского общества клинической микробиологии и инфекционным заболеваниям/Латиноамериканского торакального общества (ERS/ESICM/ESCMID/ALAT) и прочих ведущих профессиональных сообществ. Подробно представлены современные рекомендации по дифференцированной антибиотикотерапии пациентов с тяжелой внебольничной пневмонией (ТВП) в зависимости от наличия у них факторов риска инфицирования определенными микроорганизмами, приведены схемы этиотропной терапии при установленном возбудителе. Значительный раздел рекомендаций посвящен респираторной терапии при ТВП, сформулирован ступенчатый алгоритм лечения острой дыхательной недостаточности в зависимости от ее стадии. Детально охарактеризованы наиболее эффективные и безопасные режимы инвазивных и неинвазивных способов респираторной поддержки. В качестве методов адьювантной терапии названы глюкокортикостероиды при невозможности стабилизировать показатели гемодинамики на фоне адекватной гидратации и вазопрессорной поддержки, а также парентеральные антикоагулянты с целью предупреждения тромбоэмболических осложнений. Для профилактики ТВП

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у пациентов высокого риска предложены антипневмококковые и противогриппозные вакцины. Представлены критерии оценки качества медицинской помощи...

Ключевые слова: внебольничные инфекции, пневмония, антибактериальные препараты, респираторная терапия.

Введение. Пневмонии — группа различных по этиологии, патогенезу, морфологической характеристике острых инфекционных (преимущественно бактериальных) заболеваний, характеризующихся поражением легочной паренхимы с обязательным наличием внутриальвеолярной экссудации. Внебольничной считают пневмонию, развившуюся вне стационара, либо диагностированную в первые 48 ч с момента госпитализации [1, 2].

В структуре детской заболеваемости патология системы органов дыхания стабильно занимает ведущее место. В частности, заболеваемость внебольничной пневмонией в регионах составляет от 5 до 17 случаев на 1000 детского населения в год [1]. С возрастом заболеваемость снижается в 3-6 раз, в школьном и подростковом возрасте регистрируется около 13 случаев на 1000 детей в год [2]. Высокая распространенность пневмоний ввиду длительности заболевания и формирования неблагоприятных вариантов течения и летальности может наносить значительный экономический ущерб обществу, обуславливая медицинскую и социальную значимость. Несмотря на существующие четкие клинико-инструментальные критерии диагностики внебольничной пневмонии у детского населения, актуальность данной темы сохраняется. Часто прослеживается тенденция к гипо- и гипердиагностике заболевания, а также формирование тяжелых и осложненных форм, ежегодно фиксируются летальные случаи [1, 3]. В патогенезе ВП ведущую роль играют массивная и вирулентная инфекция, воздействие токсинов микробов, снижение неспецифической резистентности организма, дисбаланс локального и системного иммунитета, нарушение процессов свободно-радикального окисления [1, 7], следовательно, лечение ВП должно быть комплексным, затрагивающим все звенья патогенеза, в том числе иммунологическое. В этой связи представляет интерес клинико-иммунологическая оценка эффективности препаратов с доказанной иммуномодулирующей активностью, таких как полиоксидоний и имунофан в лечении тяжелых форм внебольничной пневмонии. На сегодня имеется положительный опыт использования полиоксидония и имунофана в комплексном лечении ряда тяжелых хронических инфекционно-

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воспалительных процессов (туберкулеза, хронического лимфолейкоза, гепатитов, псориаза, ВИЧ-инфекции) [5, 8]

Материалы и методы исследования. Проведено обследование 105 больных ВП в возрасте от 17 до 60 лет, находившихся на стационарном лечении в городской клинической больнице № 5 г. Уфы. Диагноз пневмонии и степень ее тяжести определялись в соответствии с рекомендациями Всероссийского научного общества пульмонологов [2]. При госпитализации всем обследованным согласно стандартам международного общества пульмонологов назначалась антибактериальная терапия, включающая аминопенициллины, цефалоспорины II-IV поколения, макролиды, альтернативные группы антибиотиков (фторхинолоны). Обследование больных проводили в соответствии с республиканскими медико-экономическими стандартами. Верификация возбудителей ВП осуществлялась микроскопическими и бактериологическими методами. Иммунологическое обследование проводилось дважды – в день поступления в стационар и в динамике через 10 дней после начала лечения. В зависимости от иммунотропной терапии больные ВП со среднетяжелой и тяжелой формами заболевания (105 пациентов) были распределены на 3 группы: I группа – 25 больных, получавших в комплексном лечении иммуномодулятор имунофан с 3-4 дня пребывания в стационаре, в дозе по 50 мкг/мл внутримышечно, один раз в сутки, через день, в течение 10 дней; II группа – 35 пациентов, которым в комплексной терапии назначался полиоксидоний с 3-4 дня пребывания в стационаре, в дозе 6 мг, внутримышечно, один раз в сутки, через день, в течение 10 дней; для оценки клинико-иммунологической эффективности указанных иммуномодуляторов была выделена III группа (контроль) – 45 пациентов с ВП, получавших стандартную терапию (без применения иммунокоррекции), – сопоставимая с основными группами по полу, возрасту и степени тяжести.

Заключение.

1. У больных с тяжелыми формами внебольничной пневмонии имеет место неадекватность иммунных механизмов защиты, следовательно, включение иммуномодуляторов в состав комплексной терапии ВП клинически и иммунологически обосновано.

2. Использование препаратов имунофана и полиоксидония в комплексной терапии ВП повышает эффективность антибактериальной терапии, приводит к нормализации факторов неспецифической

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резистентности, показателей клеточного звена иммунитета, сопровождается положительной клинической динамикой и может быть рекомендовано в комплексной терапии ВП.

3. Препарат полиоксидоний при назначении его в комплексной терапии больных со среднетяжелыми и тяжелыми формами ВП показал большую иммуномодулирующую активность в отношении клеточных механизмов иммунитета.

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DIABETES DURING PREGNANCY

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*Qualification of Republican Secondary Medical and Pharmaceutical
Workers*

The Termiz branch of the center for development and their specialization

Abstract. Diabetes in pregnant women (gestational diabetes) was detected during pregnancy. But definite (newly diagnosed) diabetes is a disease characterized by hyperglycemia that does not meet the criteria for diabetes. A history of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) has been identified by many diabetes specialists as predisposing women to type 2 diabetes (NIDDM). It has been studied that diabetes can occur even after childbirth.

Абстрактный. Сахарный диабет у беременных (гестационный диабет) выявлен во время беременности. Но определенный (вновь диагностированный) диабет – это заболевание, характеризующееся гипергликемией, не отвечающее критериям диабета. Многие специалисты по диабету определили, что гестационный сахарный диабет (ГСД) в анамнезе предрасполагает женщин к диабету 2 типа (НИСД). Было изучено, что диабет может возникнуть даже после родов.

Key words: Pregnancy. Diabetes. Hyperglycemia. Anamnesis. Prediabetes. Illness. Pathology

A new person is formed in the body of a pregnant woman. This is a very responsible and complex process. This period lasts 9 months. During these 9 months, various processes take place in a woman's body. A woman prepares to bear a child and become a mother. In this complex process, the processes in the body of a woman suffering from diabetes become more complicated. Therefore, a pregnant woman living with diabetes should know and learn about diabetes during pregnancy (gestational diabetes), its specific aspects. Only then will he focus on himself and his health. The first of pregnancy Eight weeks is the most important period of fetal development.

In addition, it is important for a woman to pay special attention to her physiological and mental state at every stage of pregnancy. Usually pregnancy lasts 40 weeks or 9 months. The period of pregnancy is the gestational period

is called Every three months is called a trimester. The first trimester is the first trimester, the second trimester is the second trimester, and the last trimester is the third trimester.

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First trimester. In the first three months of pregnancy, the main of the fetus body organs (heart - it begins to circulate blood, digestive system, spine) and systems are formed. The placenta begins to develop as a member of protection and nutrition, and performs the function of a filter, providing the fetus with necessary nutrients, and becoming a barrier to unnecessary ones. In the eighth week, the fetus begins to develop eyes (only while it is still closed), lips, tongue, hands (elbows, wrists), legs (knees, ankles). A child born before the ninth week is called an embryo, and then a fetus. At the end of the first trimester, the length of the fetus is 7.5 cm, and its weight is 29.0 grams. Kidney, tooth position, claws on paws in general, main organs and

systems are formed. Bones and muscles also develop. Hair on the head and eyelashes begin to grow. During these periods, fatigue is often felt in the mother's body.

Second trimester. During this period, the growth and development of the fetus continues, its weight can be 200.01 grams, height 17.0-18.0 cm. The heartbeat of the fetus will be more noticeable, and the doctor will be able to hear it with a stethoscope. At this time, pregnancy hormones start to work. A pregnant woman's breasts may become enlarged and painful.

The skin around its tip becomes dark. The uterus grows and squeezes the bladder. Therefore, urination is accelerated. The nipples may become red and bleed.

Therefore, it is necessary to keep the oral cavity and teeth clean. At the end of the second trimester (6 months), the weight of the fetus increases to 715 grams and the height increases to 27.5-35 cm.

Fetal eyelids open, eyelashes grow, nails grow to the end of the fingers. In general, vital systems of the fetus develop and improve, and the woman's belly becomes visible. As the fetus grows, its height also changes. Stomach upset, heartburn can be annoying.

Third trimester. All vital organs and systems of the fetus can be formed. The skull is soft and pliable. Growth will accelerate. At the end of the seventh month, the weight of the fetus will be 1022-1227 grams, and its height will be 35-42.5 cm. During this trimester, the child is ready for birth, its weight is 2965-3067.54 grams, and its height is 50 cm. In each period, the fetus prepares for external life in the womb. In order to have an idea about the changes specific to each trimester, every pregnant woman should have information about the trimester.

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Podstansiyalarda zaxirani avtomatik ulash(ZAU) qurilmalari.

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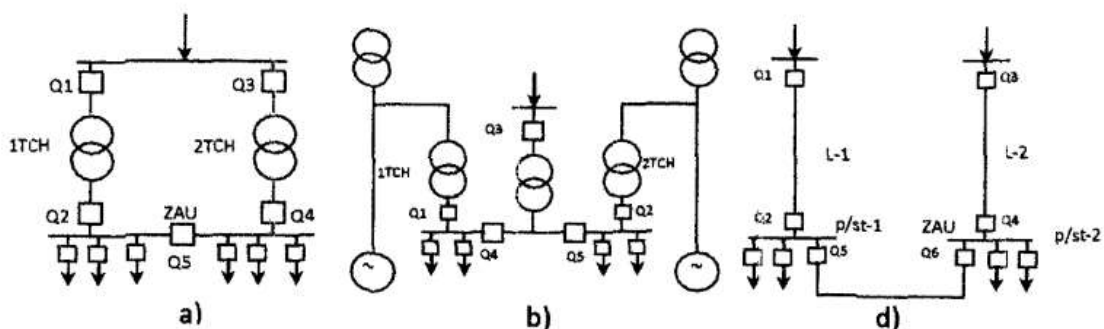
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Podstansiyalar ikki va undan ko'proq manbalardan ta'minlansa, iste'molchilar ta'minotining ishonchliligi jiddiy ravishda ko'tariladi.

Lekin bir qator hollarda ikki va undan ko'proq manbalardan bo'lishiga qaramasdan elektr ta'minotini bir manbadan bajarish ma'qulroq bo'ladi. Buning hisobiga qisqa tutashuv toklarini kamaytirishga, releli himoyani soddalashtirishga, toklar nojo'ya taqsimlanishining oldini olishga erishish mumkin.

Manbalardan biri avariyaaviy o'chganda iste'molchilar ta'minoti uzilmasligi uchun shinalarda kuchlanish yo'qolishi bilan avtomatik holda uzgichlar qo'shib, iste'molchilarga boshqa manbadan ta'minot berish zanjirlarini ulaydi.

Buni bajaruvchi qurilmalar zaxirani avtomatik ulash (ZAU) qurilmalari deb ataladi. Quyida ZAU sxemalarining bir nechta turlari ko'rsatilgan.



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1-rasm .Zaxirani qayta ulash sxemalari.

a: Seksion uzgich Q5 normal holatda o'chirilgan. 1TCH va 2TCH o'z ehtiyojlar transformatorlari o'zining seksiyalariga ta'minot beryapti. Birorta seksiyada kuchlanish yo'qolsa, ZAU qurilmasi Q5 uzgichini ulaydi va shu seksiyaga ta'minot berilishini tiklaydi. Q5 ulangunga qadar ZAU qurilmasi Q2 (yoki Q4)ni o'chiradi.

b: Elektr stansiyasining o'z ehtiyojlar shinalarining birinchi seksiyasida kuchlanish yo'qolsa, ZAU qurilmasi Q1ni uzib, Q3 va Q4 larni ulaydi. Kuchlanish ikkinchi seksiyada yo'qolsa, Q2ni o'chirib, Q3 va Q5 larni ulaydi.

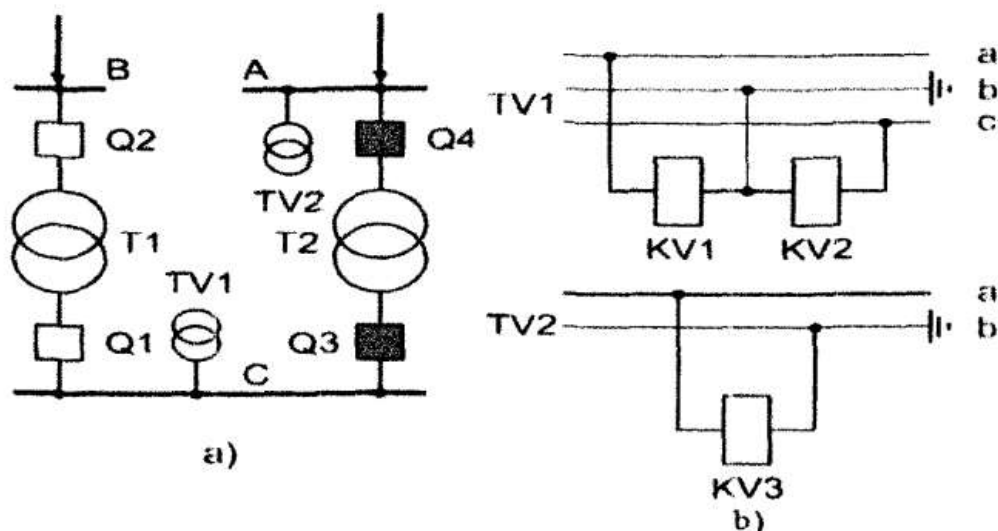
d: 2-podstansiyada kuchlanish yo'qolsa, ZAU qurilmasi Q4 uzgichini o'chirib, Q6 uzgichini ulaydi va shu tufayli podstansiya ta'minotini L-3 liniyasi tomonidan tiklaydi

1. ZAU qurilmalariga qo'yilgan talablar

- Shinalarda kuchlanish yo'qolishining sababiga bog'liq bo'lmagan holda, har qanday kuchlanish yo'qolishida zaxirani avtomatik ulash bajarilishi shart.
- ZAU bir karra ishlashi shart.
- Tez ishlash. ZAU qurilmasidagi vaqt relesining o'rnatmasi odatda 0,3-0,8 soniyadan oshmaydi.
- Zaxira tarafida kuchlanish bo'lmasa, ZAU ishlamasligi shart.

Ikki transformatorli podstansiya misolida ZAUning ishlash prinsipi bilan tanishib chiqamiz (2-rasm).

Normal holatda iste'molchilarning ta'minoti T1 ishchi transformator orqali bajariladi. T2 zaxira transformatori o'chirilgan va avtomatik zaxira holatidadir.



2-rasm. Ikki transformatorli podstansiya uchun ZAU sxemasi.

Kuchlanish yo'qoli shining quyidagi (3-rasm) turli hollarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

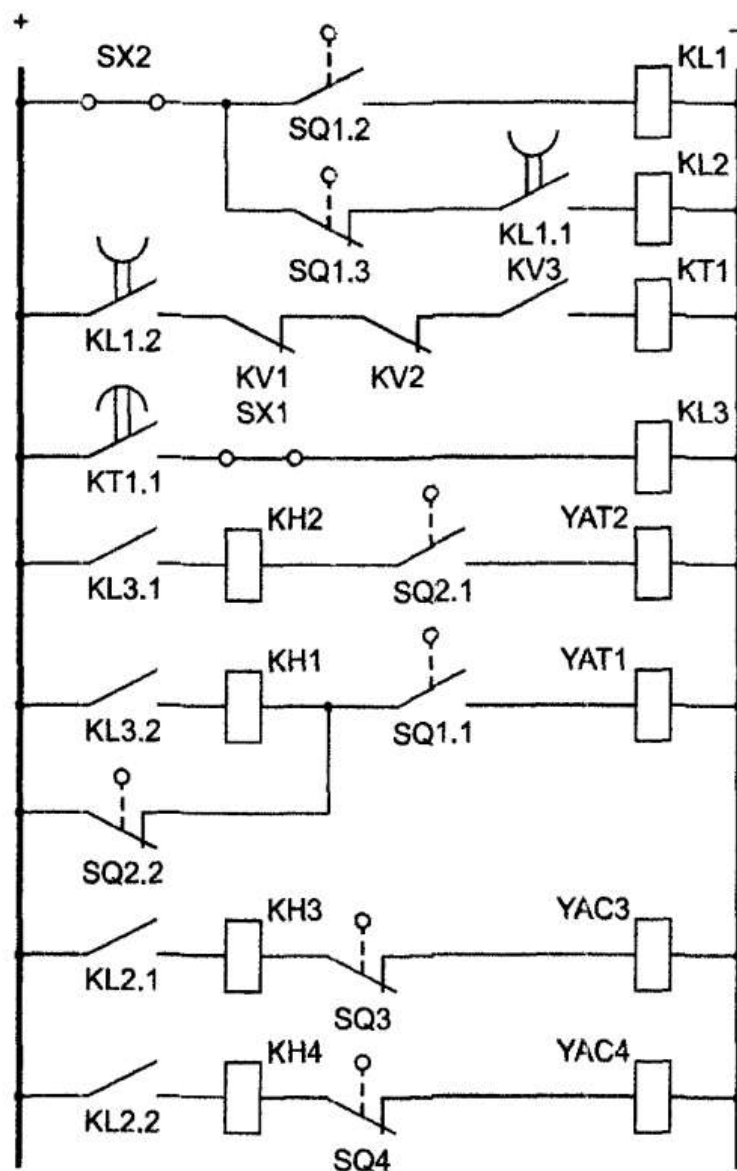
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T1 transformatorining Q1 uzgichi turli sabablar bo'yicha o'chganda, uning SQ1.2 blok-kontakti KL1 oraliq relesi chulg'amining zanjirini uzadi. Buning oqibatida uzgich ulangan paytida o'zakga tortilib turgan KL1 relesining yakori qo'yib yuboriladi, lekin uning kontaktlari bir qancha sabr vaqtdan so'ng ajraydi.

Q1 uzgichi o'chganda uning SQ1.3 ikkinchi blok-kontakti KL2 oraliq relesining hali uzilishga ulgurmagan KL1.1 kontakti orqali KL2 oraliq relesining chulg'amiga operativ tokning "plyusini" beradi. U o'z navbatida qo'shib, o'zining kontaktlari orqali YAC3 va YAC4 uzgichlarining ulash kontaktorlariga ta'sir qiladi va zaxiradagi transformatorning Q3 va Q4 uzgichlarini ulaydi. Belgilangan sabr vaqti o'tgach, KL1 oraliq relesi kontaktlarini ajratadi va KL2 relesining chulg'am zanjirini uzadi.

Shu tufayli, mabodo, ZAU qurilmasi yordamida zaxira transformatori turg'un qisqa tutashuvga ulansa, u himoyadan o'chadi, lekin qayta ulanmaydi. Demak, KL1 relesi ZAU ning bir karra ishlashini ta'minlab berar ekan va shuning uchun uni bir karra ulab berish relesi deb atashadi.

Faqatgina normal sxema tiklanib, ya'ni Q1 uzgichi ulanib, uning SQ1.2 blokkontakti qo'shilgandan so'ng, KL1 relesi o'zining kontaktini qayta qo'shadi va ZAU sxemasini qayta ishlashiga tayyorlab qo'yadi Q3 va Q4 uzgichlari ishonarli ulanishga ulgurishi uchun KL1 relesi kontaktlarining ajralishga sabr vaqti uzgichlarining ulanish vaqtiga nisbatan kattaroq bo'lishi kerak. Yuqorida ishchi transformatorning Q1 uzgichi o'chganda ZAU sxemasining ishlashi ko'rib chiqildi.



3-rasm.Kuchlanish yo'qolishining turli hollarida ZAU sxemasi.

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2. Shu bilan birga ishchi transformatorning yuqori tarafidagi Q2 uzgichi o'chib qolish ehtimoli borligini ham e'tiborda tutish kerak. Bunday holatda ham C podstansiyasi iste'molchilari ta'minotini yo'qotishadi.

ZAU sxemasining bu holatda ham ishlashi uchun Q2 o'chganda uning SQ2.2 blok-kontakti orqali Q1 uzgichining YAT1 o'chirish chulg'amiga impuls beriladi. Ishchi T1 transformatorning Q1 uzgichi o'chgandan so'ng ZAU sxemasi ishga tushib ketib, yuqorida ko'rib chiqilgan ketma-ketlikda ishlaydi.

3. Birorta sababga ko'ra B podstansiyasining yuqori kuchlanish shinalari kuchlanishsiz qolsa, iste'molchilar bu holatda ham ta'minotsiz qoladi. Bunda ZAU sxemasi ishlamaydi, chunki ishchi transformatorning ikkala uzgichi ulanganligicha qoladi. Bu holatda ham ZAU ni ishlatish uchun KV1, KV2, KV3 va KL3 relelarini tarkibiga olgan minimal kuchlanish bo'yicha ishga tushish maxsus organi ko'zda tutilgan.

B podstansiyasining shinalarida kuchlanish yo'qolganda (demak, C podstansiyasida ham kuchlanish yo'q), TV1 kuchlanish transformatoriga ulangan KV1 va KV2 kuchlanish relelari o'z kontaktlarini ulab, KV3 relesining kontakti orqali KT1 vaqt relesining chulg'amiga operativ tokning plyusini yetkazib beradi. KT1 relesi ishga tushib, belgilangan sabr vaqti o'tgach, KL3 chiqish oraliq relesi chulg'amiga ta'minot beradi va u ishchi transformatorning Q1 va Q2 uzgichlarini o'chiradi. Q1 o'chgach, ZAU sxemasi yuqorida ko'rib chiqilgan ketma-ketlikda ishlaydi.

Agar A podstansiyasida T2 zaxira transformatorning yuqori kuchlanish shinalarida kuchlanish bo'lmasa, unda oldindan ma'lumki, ZAU ishlashi behuda bo'ladi. Minimal kuchlanish bo'yicha ishga tushish organidan T1 transformatori bekorga o'chirilishining oldini olish maqsadida, sxemada KV3 kuchlanish relesi ko'zda tutilgan. KV3 relesi T2 kuchlanish transformatoriga ulangan va kuchlanish bo'lmaganda u o'zining kontaktini ajratib yuboradi. Shu tufayli KV1 va KV2 relelaridan KT1 vaqt relesi chulg'amiga zanjir uziladi. ZAU sxemasi ishga tushmaydi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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COVID-19 O'TKAZGAN REVMATOID ARTRITLI BEMORLARNI DAVOLASH.

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Sharapov Zafar Abdunayemovich

Annotasiya: Ko'plab revmatoid artritli bemorlarda COVID-19 pandemiyasidan so'ng kasallikni klinik kechishining aktivlashishi, yangi asoratlari va aksariyat bemorlarda koviddan keying holat kuzatildi. Ushbu maqolada COVID-19 pandemiyasidan so'ng 3 yil davomidagi xalqaro ilmiy izlanishlarda aniqlangan COVID-19 revmatoid artrit klinik kechishiga ta'siri va davolanishdagi natijalari o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: revmatoid artrit, bo'g'imlarning shikastlanishlari, interlyukin, COVID-19, gen injenerli biologic vositalar (GIBDV), interleykin 6 ingibitori (irIL6) va yanus kinaza ingibitori (IYK),

Ko'plab olimlar ta'kidlashiga ko'ra immunyallig'lanishli revmatik kasalliklarda (IYRK) Covid-19 og'ir kechadi va o'lim xavfini 1,5 baravar oshiradi [1,2]. Dunyo bo'ylab 20 million kishi revmatoid artrit (RA) bilan yashaydi [3,4], ularning aksariyati kamida bir marta SARSCoV-2 bilan kasallangan yoki tez orada yuqtiradi.

COVID-19 pandemiyasi mutaxassislarning IYRK uchun terapiyaning xavfsizligi haqidagi tushunchalarini sezilarli darajada o'zgartirdi. Rossiyalik va xorijiy mualliflar pandemiya davrida IYRK davolash xususiyatlarini faol o'rganmoqda, shuningdek, yangi koronavirus infeksiyasining yanada og'ir kechishini belgilovchi omillarni tahlil qilmoqda [5].

Biroq, COVID-19 patogenezini haqida haligacha ham aniq tushuntirish yo'q. Hozirgi vaqtda sitokin regulatsiyasining buzilishi va yuqori yallig'lanish ushbu kasallikning asosiy klinik ko'rinishlari va asoratlari uchun mas'ul ekanligiga ishoniladi, ular sitokinlar xujumi deb ataladi. SARS-CoV-2 infeksiyasidan so'ng o'pkada ko'p miqdordagi signal reaksiyalari paydo bo'ladi, so'ngra IL-1b, IL-6, IL-8, CXCL10 va TNF-a kabi sitokinlar va kimyokinlar chiqariladi va yallig'lanish hujayralarini infeksiyalangan joylarga jalb qilish, bu ko'pincha o'tkir respirator distress sindromi, ko'p organ etishmovchiligi va hatto o'limga olib keladi [6].

RA li bemorlarda COVID-19 infeksiyasiga beriluvchanlikka va uning asoratlari sabab bo'luvchi bir necha asosiy xavf omillari mavjud. Bular o'zgargan asosiy o'zgartirilgan immunitet, vaksinalar va infeksiyalarga immun javobni susaytiradigan immunomodulyatsiya qiluvchi dori vositalari [3] va interstitsial

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o'pka kasalligi (IO'K) va yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari COVID-19 ni og'ir kechishiga sabab buluvchi xavf omillari bo'lib, odatda o'lim xavfini oshiradi va kasalxonada yotib davolanishga ko'rsatma bo'lib hisoblanadi.[7]

SARS-CoV-2 keltirib chiqaradigan infeksiyalar, birinchi navbatda, nafas olish tomchilari orqali yuqadi, ular patogenligi yuquvchanligi juda yuqori. [8]

SARS-CoV-2 sabab bo'lgan COVID-19 nafas yo'llarining og'ir kasalligi bo'lib, u ko'plab populyatsiyalarga, ayniqsa qariyalarga ta'sir qiladi va butun dunyo bo'ylab tez tarqalib, odamlar uchun jiddiy xavf tug'diradi. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) statistik ma'lumotlariga ko'ra (<https://covid19.who.int/>), shu paytgacha dunyo bo'ylab 760 milliondan ortiq tasdiqlangan holatlar qayd etilgan, 6,8 millionga yaqin kishi vafot etgan.

Shunisi e'tiborga loyiqki, COVID-19 bilan kasallangan bemorlarda sitokin va immun faollashuv RA bilan og'rigan bemorlarga o'xshaydi [9]. RA bilan og'rigan bemorlarning mahalliy yallig'lanish uchoqlarida immun hujayralar va yallig'lanishga qarshi sitokinlar, shu jumladan IL-1b, IL-6, IL-17 va TNF-a autoimmun yallig'lanish patogenezda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi.

RA bilan og'rigan bemorlarda immun tizimining potentsial disfunktsiyasi, komorbid kasalliklar va uzoq muddatli immunosuppressiv dorilar tufayli infeksiyaga qarshi qobiliyat umumiy aholinikidan past bo'lishi mumkin [10,11].

Oldingi ba'zi tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, COVID-19 RA bilan og'rigan bemorlarda ko'proq uchraydi va klinik kechishi umumiy populyatsiyadagiga qaraganda og'irroqdir [12].

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, yuqumli kasalliklar RA bemorlarida erta o'limning asosiy sababidir.[13,14,15]. Buyuk Britaniyada o'tkazilgan prospektiv kohort tadqiqotiga ko'ra, RA bilan og'rigan bemorlarda infeksiya xavfi umumiy aholiga qaraganda 3,5 baravar yuqori [16].

Bundan tashqari, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri RA yoki davolashning bilvosita ta'siri tufayli yuzaga keladigan immunitet o'zgarishlari COVID-19 uchun yomon prognozga olib kelishi mumkin.[17]. Oqibatda, SARS-CoV-2 bilan kasallanishning yuqori ehtimoli va COVID-19 ning salbiy oqibatlari, shubhasiz, RA bemorlarini davolashda jiddiy to'siq bo'ladi [18].

COVID-19 bo'yicha umumlashtirilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, RAni davolash uchun ishlatiladigan ba'zi dorilar ham COVID-19 ga ta'sir qilishi mumkin [19].

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RA bilan og'rigan bemorlarda timus disfunktsiyasi, periferik T hujayralarining yangilanishi va qon T hujayralarining disfunktsiyasi kuchayadi, bu ularni virusli infektsiyalarga nisbatan zaifroq qiladi [20].

So'nggi yillarda RAni davolashda sezilarli yutuqlarga erishildi. Zamonaviy asosiy antirevmatik dorilar (MT, LF va boshqalar) va ayniqsa gen injenerli biologic vositalar (*GIBDV*) (masalan, TNF ga monoklonal antitanalar – Remicade, ИЛ-6 ингибитори— тоцилизумаб) yordamida ko'plab bemorlar kasallik faolligini sezilarli 70% ga pasayishiga erishishlari mumkin.

Revmatoid artrit va koronavirus infektsiyasi (COVID-19) kabi etiologiyasi va patogenezi jihatidan farq qiluvchi kasalliklarning asosiy rivojlanish mexanizmlarini ko'rib chiqilganda, ikkala nozologiyada ham yallig'lanishga qarshi sitokinlarning sintezi kuchayishi aniqlangan va biologik faol preparatlarni qo'llash bo'yicha amaldagi klinik tavsiyalarni hisobga olgan holda ushbu holatlarda *GIBDV* qullash maqsadga muvofiqdir[21].

D. Galarza-Delgado va boshqalarga ko'ra. [22], biologik faol dorilar bilan davolash paytida IYRK bo'lgan bemorlar COVID-19, odatda, rituksimab (RTM) olgan bemorlar bundan mustasno, koronavirus infektsiyasining og'ir kechishi kuzatilmagan. J. Loarce-Martos va boshqalar. RTM dan foydalanganda kasallik og'irroq kechishi ham tasvirlangan bunda ikki tomonlama o'pka shikastlanishi va o'lim xavfi yuqori bo'lgan.[23]

Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkilotining (JSST) farmakologik nazorat bo'yicha hisobotiga ko'ra interleykin 6 ingibitori (irIL6) va yanus kinaza ingibitori (IYK) [12] bilan davolash havfsizroq va samaradorligi yuqoriligini ko'rsatadi[24]

Bir qator tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, biologik faol dori-darmonlarni, ayniqsa TNF-a inhibitorlarini olgan bemorlar kasalxonada yotib davolanishi kamroq kuzatilgan. [25].

COVID-19 o'tkazgan RA bemorlarning kasallikning dastlabki bosqichi, ayniqsa kasallikning boshlanishidan boshlab dastlabki 3 oy, samarali davo uchun eng qulay hisoblanadi. Bemorlarni davolashning asosi davolashning etarililigini diqqat bilan kuzatish (kamida 3 oyda bir marta), agar kerak bo'lsa, davoni keyinchalik tuzatishdir. COVID-19 o'tkazgan RA davolash uchun zamonaviy talablar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: 3 oy ichida klinik belgilar boshlanganidan keyin yallig'lanishga qarshi nosteroid vositalar (YAQNV) larni tashxis qo'yilgandan so'ng darhol buyurish, har bir bemorda imkon qadar tezroq remissiya yoki past kasallik faolligiga erishish, agar bu maqsadga erishilmasa, tez-tez va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri nazorat qilish orqali davoni tanlash kerakligi (har 1-3 oyda), RA faollik

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ko'rsatkichlari dinamikasini diqqat bilan kuzatib borish va davoni o'z vaqtida tuzatish.

RA bilan og'riqan bemorlarni davolash bo'yicha ACR (2021) ning so'nggi tavsiyalari dori-darmonlarni buyurishda e'tiborga olinishi kerak bo'lgan asosiy parametrlarni islab chiqqan:

1. Erta RA (kasallik davomiyligi <6 oy), oraliq (kasallik davomiyligi 6-24 oy) va o'rnatilgan (uzoq davom etgan simptomlar 24 oydan ortiq vaqt davomida mavjud) ga bo'lingan RA davomiyligi;

2. Turli indekslar (Disease Activity Score-28 (DAS-28) va boshqalar) yordamida bo'linadigan kasallik faolligi aniqlash;

3. Prognostik jihatdan noqulay belgilarning mavjudligi: kasallik faolli (ko'p sonli og'riqli va shishgan bo'g'inlar), erta bosqichda eroziya mavjudligi, revma factor(RF) yoki siklik sitrullinlangan peptidlarga antitanalar(SSPA) ning oshishi, eritrotsitlar cho'kish tezligi (ECHT), S-reaktiv oqsil(SRO) ning oshishi, YAQNV bilan erta davo rentgenologik rivojlanish tezligini pasaytiradi, uzoq muddatli remissiyalar (bemorlarning 65% gacha) chastotasini oshiradi, jiddiy funktsional buzilishlarning oldini oladi va bemorlarning o'limini kamaytiradi. YAQNV lar RA boshlanganidan boshlab 3 oydan kechiktirmay, optimal ta'sirga erishish uchun dozani tez oshirib yuborish kerak (DAS-28<2,4), so'ngra samarasiz bo'lsa, 2-4 oy ichida preparatni almashtirish kerak YAQNV davosi kasallik faolligi pasayganda va remissiyaga erishilganda ham davom ettirilishi kerak.

YAQNV qo'llash fonida kasallik faolligi dinamikasi DAS-28 indeksi bo'yicha baholanadi, bu asosiy davoni tanlashni individuallashtirishga va uning samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshirishga yordam beradi.

EULAR tavsiyalariga ko'ra, COVID-19 o'tkazgan RAni kasallikni MT preparati bilan davolash maqsadiga erishilmagan bo'lsa, davolanishga biologik dori vositalarini qo'shilishi kerakligi tavsiya etdilar.

COVID-19 bilan kasallangan bemorlarda interleykin-6 miqdoriy ko'rsatkichi balandligining qayt etilishi va kasallik og'irlik darajasi ishonchli korrelyatsion bog'liqligi qayt etilgan. Sitokinlar xujumi vaqtida IL-6 ning ko'p miqdorda hosil bo'lishi kuzatiladi va kasallik og'ir kechishida asosiy rol o'ynaydi.[26]

Revmatologiyada GIBDV maqsadli davoga o'xshash joyni egallaydi. GIBDV klinik amaliyotga kiritilgandan so'ng, kasallik belgilarini to'xtatish bilan bir qatorda, bo'g'imlarda eroziv jarayonni kamaytirishi, bemorning funktsional holati va hayot sifatini yaxshilashiga olib keldi .

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RA bilan og'rigan bemorlar odatda o'z kasalliklarini davolash uchun DMARDlardan foydalanadilar.[27]

Ba'zi DMARDlar immunosupressiv dorilar sinfiga mansub bo'lib, ular organizmda immunosupressiyaga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu RA bemorlarida immun disfunktsiyasi va komorbid kasalliklar tufayli COVID-19 infeksiyasini davolashda ayniqsa tashvishlidir [28].

Immunosupressantlar TNF, IL-1, IL-6 va interferon tomonidan qo'zg'atiladigan sitokinlar hujuminini kamaytiradi, bu COVID-19 bemorlarida organlarning kuchli shikastlanishini kamaytiradi [29], ular shuningdek, autoimmun reaksiyaning pasayishi tufayli infeksiyalar xavfini oshiradi.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, immunosupressant terapiyasi sitokin inhibitori terapiyasini olgan bemorlarga nisbatan COVID-19 natijalarini yomonlashtirishi mumkin [30]. Bundan tashqari, RAli bemorlarda immunosupressantlarning yatrogen ta'siri tufayli infeksiya yomonlashishi mumkin [31].

Glyukokortikoidlar (GC) RA davolashda keng tarqalgan immunosupressiv dorilar bo'lib, og'ir COVID-19 holatlarida yuqori yallig'lanish holatini yumshatib, o'lim va kasalxonaga yotqizish vaqtini kamaytiradi [32].

Biroq, GK lardan ortiqcha foydalanish immunitetni susaytirishi va virusni tozalashni kechiktirishi mumkin. Revmatizm bilan og'rigan bemorlarda GK (kuniga ≥ 10 mg prednizon) qo'llagan holda, og'ir COVID-19 [33] tufayli kasalxonaga yotqizish ehtimoli yuqori.

Bundan tashqari, GK lardan foydalanish COVID-19 bemorlarida, ayniqsa osteoporozga ko'proq moyil bo'lgan keksa bemorlarda suyak yo'qotilishini tezlashtirishi mumkin [34].

Klinik tadqiqotlar past dozali GKlar qabul qilgan surunkali artrit bilan og'rigan bemorlarda COVID-19 [35] ning ko'payishini kursatadi .

Bundan tashqari tadqiqotlar, biologik kasallikni o'zgartiruvchi revmatik dori (bDMARD)larni qabul qilgan RA bilan og'rigan bemorlarda an'anaviy sintetik kasallikni o'zgartiruvchi revmatik dori (csDMARD) [116] qabul qilganlarga qaraganda COVID-19 rivojlanish ehtimoli ko'proq va vaqt o'tishi bilan bu xavf ortib bormoqda [36].

Xulosa qilib aytganda, RA bemorlarida COVID-19 ni davolashda immunosupressantlardan foydalanish ikki qirrali qilichni ko'rsatadi. Klinisestlar har bir bemorning o'ziga xos holatiga qarab yallig'lanishga qarshi foydani yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan nojo'ya ta'sirlar bilan solishtirishlari kerak. [37]

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COVID-19 ning rivojlanish xususiyatlari va klinik kechishini o'rganish natijasida olingan to'plangan ma'lumotlar bizga COVID-19 va autoimmun kasalliklarning patogenezi asosan o'xshash degan xulosaga kelish imkonini beradi. COVID-19 da qo'zg'atilgan yallig'lanishga qarshi sitokinlar spektri RA dagiga o'xshaydi [38].

Bu holat COVID-19 asoratlarini davolash uchun bir qator biologik faol dori vositalaridan muvaffaqiyatli foydalanish imkonini beradi va pandemiya davrida IYRK terapiyasini davom ettirishni tavsiya qilish imkonini beradi.

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LEARNING THE FUNDAMENTALS OF ANTISEPTIC AND ASEPTIC

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ANNOTATION

Infection is still one of the most frequent causes of morbidity and mortality following surgery. In the era of multi-resistant organisms it is essential that all surgeons have a clear understanding of the techniques used to prevent surgical infections. This article outlines the factors which contribute to infections in surgical practice and details of some of the techniques employed to decrease their incidence.

Antiseptic and aseptic techniques play a key role in the reduction of surgical infection. Patient, surgeon and environmental factors all contribute to surgical-site infections (SSIs).

Key words: antiseptics; aseptic technique; skin preps; surgical site infections.

INTRODUCTION

The terms antiseptics and asepsis are used widely but misunderstood frequently. Antiseptics derived from the Greek “against putrefaction” and its use in modern medicine is most frequently linked to the work of Lister. It refers to the use of solutions for disinfection. Asepsis is defined as the absence of infectious organisms. Aseptic techniques are those aimed at the elimination of all infectious micro-organisms during procedures.

In addition to using standard precautions and transmission-based precautions, aseptic technique (also called medical asepsis) is the purposeful reduction of pathogens to prevent the transfer of microorganisms from one person or object to another during a medical procedure. For example, a nurse administering parenteral medication or performing urinary catheterization uses aseptic technique. When performed properly, aseptic technique prevents contamination and transfer of pathogens to the patient from caregiver hands, surfaces, and equipment during routine care or procedures. The word “aseptic” literally means an absence of disease-

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causing microbes and pathogens. In the clinical setting, aseptic technique refers to the purposeful prevention of microbe contamination from one person or object to another. These potentially infectious, microscopic organisms can be present in the environment, on an instrument, in liquids, on skin surfaces, or within a wound.

There is often misunderstanding between the terms aseptic technique and sterile technique in the health care setting. Both asepsis and sterility are closely related, and the shared concept between the two terms is removal of harmful microorganisms that can cause infection. In the most simplistic terms, asepsis is creating a protective barrier from pathogens, whereas sterile technique is a purposeful attack on microorganisms. Sterile technique (also called surgical asepsis) seeks to eliminate every potential microorganism in and around a sterile field while also maintaining objects as free from microorganisms as possible. It is the standard of care for surgical procedures, invasive wound management, and central line care. Sterile technique requires a combination of meticulous hand washing, creation of a sterile field, using long-lasting antimicrobial cleansing agents such as betadine, donning sterile gloves, and using sterile devices and instruments.

Aseptic technique at home. While your home isn't likely a surgery center, there may be a time when you or a loved one need aseptic technique. For example, you may need to change a dressing on a wound, and that requires a sterile dressing.

Note: Proper aseptic techniques require training. Before you need to change the dressing at home, a healthcare specialist should demonstrate the techniques and have you practice them. To change a sterile dressing, a person needs sterile gloves and a special dressing change kit or supplies.

Aseptic technique benefits. Whenever your skin is opened, you're vulnerable to infection. That's why it's critical for you to get prompt treatment for burns and wounds. Even intentional cuts during surgery put you at risk for infection. The way healthcare providers use aseptic techniques before, during, and after your procedure help protect you from infection.

When you need surgery or other procedures that require aseptic technique, you're already vulnerable to infections. You need your immune system to be at its strongest to heal. You have a better chance of a recovery if you don't have to fight off an infection.

Aseptic technique complications. Healthcare workers try to minimize several common kinds of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) by using aseptic techniques. These include:

- CAUTIs (pronounced caught-EASE)

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- central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs, pronounced clab-SEES)
- surgical site infections

Each of these infections represents a major healthcare concern. Medical facilities are required to report their infection rates to the federal government. If their rates are too high, the facility can face disciplinary action.

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